News United States
Department
of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

F. Kanterman (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 77-76
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.S.T.
January 26, 1977

WORK STOPPAGES, 1976

Idleness attributable to work stoppages in 1976 was 0.19 percent of estimated total working time (1.9 working days idle per thousand), according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The 1976 idleness rate was above the 1975 level of 0.16 percent (table 1).

Although there was an active bargaining calendar in 1976, all three major measures of strike activity were well below those for 1974, the year wage and price controls were terminated.

- An estimated 5,600 strikes began in 1976, well above the 5,031 recorded in 1975. Some 2.5 million workers participated in these disputes, a little over 750,000 more than in the previous year.
- Idleness in 1976, at 38.0 million workdays, was almost 7 million workdays above the 1975 total, but 10 million workdays below the previous peak reached in 1974.
- On the average, each strike in 1976 involved almost 100 workers more than disputes in 1975--446 and 347 workers per strike, respectively.
- After having risen in 1974 and 1975, the average duration of work stoppages (measured as days idle per worker involved) decreased markedly, from 17.9 days idle per worker in 1975 to 15.2 days idle per worker in 1976.
- As a direct result of the 250,000 worker trucking industry strike, more workers walked off their jobs in April than in any other month of 1976.
- Monthly idleness peaked at 5.2 million days (0.31 percent of estimated total working time) in July, when seven major stoppages--more than in any other month--were in effect.

The numbers of workers involved and days of idleness in the first quarter in 1976 were below the comparable period for 1975 (table 2). This is partially due to differences in the occurrence of major disputes (those involving 10,000 workers or more): In 1975, five major strikes in the first quarter involving 84,500 workers resulted in slightly more than 1 million days of idleness, while in the first quarter of 1976, there were only two major stoppages, involving 38,800 workers and contributing 270,000 days to idleness totals. For the remainder of 1976, all three major measures of work stoppages greatly exceeded the levels recorded in 1975. Again, this was due in large measure to the impact of the major strikes, whose 1.0 million workers and 14.5 million days off the job were the highest--both absolutely and as a proportion of the total--since 1971.

The 21 major stoppages recorded in 1976 accounted for 40 percent of all workers withholding their services and 38 percent of all days away from the job, compared with 27 percent and 24 percent, respectively, for the 20 major stoppages in the preceding year (table 3).

In 1976, two major stoppages resulted in more than 3 million days of idleness each; one, a nationwide rubber industry strike which idled almost 59,000 workers for approximately 4½ months and contributed 5.4 million days of idleness to the totals; the other a stoppage of 170,000 Ford Motor Company workers. There were no strikes of this magnitude in 1975 (table 3).

Characteristics of Work Stoppages

An analysis of preliminary work stoppage data suggests a reversal of a slight but steady trend in the industry mix of strikes. Over the past 3 decades, the trend has been towards a larger proportion of days off the job in nonmanufacturing industries rather than manufacturing. In 1976, manufacturing strikes predominated (table 4). As in previous years in which there has been an apparent reversal of this trend, the 1976 shift is primarily due to two nationwide manufacturing strikes, one in the rubber industry (involving all of the "Big Four" rubber companies) and one at the Ford Motor Company. These two strikes alone accounted for over 9 million days of idleness, almost one-fourth of the total days off the job.

As in 1975, a majority of workers involved in disputes in 1976 were in the nonmanufacturing sector. However, due to a more even distribution of major stoppages between the two sectors, the proportion of strikers in nonmanufacturing decreased significantly --from 73 percent of the total in 1975 to 59 percent in 1976.

Approximately one-half of the strikes in both 1975 and 1976 resulted from general wage change disputes (table 5). Over this same 2-year period, the proportion of workers involved in general wage change stoppages increased from 46 percent to 61 percent, and the proportion of days of idleness rose from 71 percent to 80 percent. These data on major issues are not entirely comparable because collection of information for 1976 has not been completed.

Half the stoppages during 1976 involved fewer than 100 workers, the same proportion as in 1975 (table 6). The remainder of the size distribution of strikes in 1976 did not vary by more than 1 percentage point from the 1975 distribution.

Approximately 34 percent of all stoppages ending during 1976 lasted less than 1 full week, compared with 42 percent in 1975 (table 7). The proportion of strikes ranging in duration from 1 week to 1 month remained at 30 percent for both 1975 and 1976, while the proportion of stoppages lasting over 1 month increased from 29 percent to 36 percent over this 2-year period.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1947-76 1/

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Year	Work stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle during year	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent of est. total working time 2/
1947..........	3,693	2,170	34,600	.30
1948..........	3,419	1,960	34,100	.28
1949..........	3,606	3,030	50,500	.44
1950..........	4,843	2,410	38,800	.33
1951..........	4,737	2,220	22,900	.18
1952..........	5,117	3,540	59,100	.48
1953..........	5,091	2,400	28,300	.22
1954..........	3,468	1,530	22,600	.18
1955..........	4,320	2,650	28,200	.22
1956..........	3,825	1,900	33,100	.24
1957..........	3,673	1,390	16,500	.12
1958..........	3,694	2,060	23,900	.18
1959..........	3,708	1,880	69,000	.50
1960..........	3,333	1,320	19,100	.14
1961..........	3,367	1,450	16,300	.11
1962..........	3,614	1,230	18,600	.13
1963..........	3,362	941	16,100	.11
1964..........	3,655	1,640	22,900	.15
1965..........	3,963	1,550	23,300	.15
1966..........	4,405	1,960	25,400	.15
1967..........	4,595	2,870	42,100	.25
1968..........	5,045	2,649	49,018	.28
1969..........	5,700	2,481	42,869	.24
1970..........	5,716	3,305	66,414	.37
1971..........	5,138	3,280	47,589	.26
1972..........	5,010	1,714	27,066	.15
1973..........	5,353	2,251	27,948	.14
1974..........	6,074	2,778	47,991	.24
1975..........	5,031	1,746	31,237	.16
1976p.........	5,600	2,500	38,000	.19

1/ The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages that began in the year. Days of idleness include all stoppages in effect. Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

Available information for earlier periods appears in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1975 Reference Edition, BLS Bulletin 1865 (1975), Tables 159-64. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS Handbook of Methods for Survey and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1711 (1971), Chapter 19.

2/ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness," Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1968

NOTE: p=preliminary.

Table 2. Work stoppages by month, 1975-76.
(Workers and days idle in thousands)

Month		Work stoppages	Workers involved	Days idle during month	
		Number	Number	Number	Percent of est. total working time
1975	January	340	132	1,605	.09
	February	339	109	1,557	.11
	March	375	101	1,774	.11
	April	491	131	2,177	.13
	May	555	187	3,319	.20
	June	533	174	3,362	.20
	July	518	231	4,465	.26
	August	420	172	3,377	.20
	September	495	217	3,684	.22
	October	426	143	2,327	.14
	November	300	63	1,737	.11
	December	239	86	1,854	.11
1976 1/	January	333	75	1,191	.07
	February	354	93	1,030	.07
	March	438	152	1,688	.09
	April	583	464	3,148	.18
	May	577	164	3,706	.23
	June	571	240	4,488	.25
	July	523	312	5,219	.31
	August	508	123	3,824	.22
	September	525	373	4,566	.27
	October	537	161	4,138	.27
	November	400	262	3,228	.19
	December	251	89	1,770	.10

1/ Revised, preliminary.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals on table 1.

Table 3. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, beginning in 1976 1/

Company	Location	Union(s) 2/	Beginning date	Ending date	Workers involved	Days idle
Bituminous Coal Operator's Association	Viginia, West Virginia	UMW (Ind.)	3/1	3/7	18,752	50,085 3/
Nevada Resort Association	Las Vegas, Nevada	HREU	3/11	3/25	20,000	220,000
Trucking Industry	Nationwide	IBT (Ind.)	4/1	4/3	249,502	521,864 3/
Associated General Contractors of Indiana, Inc.	Statewide-Indiana	LIUNA	4/5	4/7	14,500	43,000 3/
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; B.F. Goodrich Co.; Uniroyal, Inc.	Nationwide	URW	4/21	9/8	58,648	5,419,908 3/
United Parcel Service	11 Central States	IBT (Ind.)	5/1	5/16	12,217	122,170
Apartment Buildings	New York City	SEIU	5/3	5/19	20,000	260,000
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Statewide-Massachusetts	AFSCME, SEIU	6/21	6/23	21,147	63,441
Associated Ganeral Contractors of America	Statewide-Arizona	LIUNA, IUOE, BMP, IBT (Ind.)	6/22	7/8	12,000	132,500 3/
General Electric Co.	Appliance Park Louisville, Kentucky	IAM	6/28	7/4	13,878	69,390
League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes	New York City	RWDSU	7/7	7/17	40,000	320,000
Westinghous Electric Corp.	Nationwide	IBEW, IUE, UE (Ind.)	7/12	7/21	33,818	200,569 3/
Bituminous Coal Operator's Association	Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	UMW (Ind.)	7/19	8/13	90,000	1,179,750 3/
California Processors, Inc.	California	IBT(Ind.)	7/20	7/30	35,000	315,000
New York City Health and Hospitals Corp.	New York City	AFSCME	8/4	8/7	14,000	42,000
Ford Motor Company	Nationwide	UAW (Ind.)	9/15	11/20	170,000	3,611,000 3/
United Parcel Service	15 Eastern States	IBT(Ind.)	9/15	12/9	18,000	1,062,000
John Deere and Company	Interstate	UAW (Ind.)	10/1	11/8	27,000	675,000
International Harvester	Interstate	UAW (Ind.)	11/18	11/21	40,000	80,000
General Motors Corporation	Interstate	UAW (Ind.)	11/19	11/19	69,000	69,000
General Motors Corporation	Ohio	IUE	12/10	12/10	25,000	25,000
			Total 21 stoppages:		1,002,462	14,481,677

Footnotes

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO unless noted as Independent (Ind.).

3/ Staggered idleness.

Table 4. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, 1975-76 1/

Industry	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All industries 2/	100	100	100	100	100	100
Manufacturing 2/	38	42	27	41	48	62
Ordnance and accessories	3/	3/	3/	3/	1	3/
Food and kindred products	3	4	2	4	3	5
Tobacco manufactures	-	3/	-	3/	-	3/
Textile mill products	3/	1	3/	3/	3/	3/
Apparel 4/	1	1	1	3/	3/	3/
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	1	1	3/	1	1
Furniture and fixtures	1	1	1	3/	1	1
Paper and allied products	1	2	1	1	2	1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	1	1	3/	1	1
Chemical and allied products	2	2	1	1	2	3
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	3/	1	3/	2	3/
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	2	1	4	1	16
Leather and leather products	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	3	1	1	2	1
Primary metal industries	3	4	2	2	4	3
Fabricated metal products 5/	6	6	3	2	6	4
Machinery, except electrical	5	6	4	3	8	5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	4	2	6	3	5
Transportation equipment	3	3	5	15	11	14
Instruments, etc. 6/	1	1	1	3/	1	3/
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	1	3/	3/	1	1
Nonmanufacturing 2/	62	58	73	59	52	38
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Mining	23	21	22	18	5	6
Contract construction	12	10	18	8	23	8
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	5	7	10	16	10	9
Wholesale and retail trade	7	9	4	4	5	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3/	1	3/	1	1	1
Services	5	4	2	5	2	4
Government 7/	10	6	18	7	7	5

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, days of idleness to all stoppages in effect.
2/ The number of stoppages reported for a division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in two or more groups have been counted in each. Workers and days idle have been allocated among the respective groups.
3/ Less than 0.5 percent.
4/ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.
5/ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
6/ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
7/ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Dash (-) denotes zero.
p=preliminary.

Table 5. Percent distribution of work stoppages by major issue, 1975-76 1/

Major issue	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All issues	100	100	100	100	100	100
General wage changes	52	51	46	61	71	80
Supplementary benefits	1	1	1	2/	1	2/
Wage adjustments	3	3	2	3	1	2
Hours of work	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Other contractual matters	2	1	1	2/	1	2/
Union organization and security	5	5	5	2	5	5
Job security	5	5	12	7	10	5
Plant administration	23	25	25	20	9	5
Other working conditions	3	4	2	3	1	1
Interunion or intraunion matters	6	6	5	3	1	1
Not available	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, days idle to all stoppages in effect.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.
3/ It is not possible to make a valid comparison between the 2 years because collection of data for 1976 has not been completed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p=preliminary.

Table 6. Percent distribution of work stoppages by size, 1975-76 1/

Number of workers involved	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All stoppages	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 -19	12	13	2/	2/	1	1
20 - 99	37	37	6	4	6	6
100 - 249	25	24	11	9	10	10
250 - 499	15	16	15	12	12	10
500 - 999	6	6	13	9	15	10
1,000 - 4,999	4	3	22	15	23	19
5,000 - 9,999	2/	2/	6	6	9	7
10,000 and over	2/	2/	27	45	24	39

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to those disputes beginning during the period, days idle to all stoppages in effect.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p=preliminary.

Table 7. Percent distribution of work stoppages by duration, 1975-76 1/

Duration	Stoppages ending in period					
	Number		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All stoppages-----	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 day------------------	19	15	13	11	1	1
2 - 3 days-------------	13	10	13	19	1	3
4 - 6 days-------------	10	9	9	9	2	2
7 - 14 days------------	15	15	15	16	6	7
15 - 29 days-----------	15	15	20	23	13	22
30 - 59 days-----------	15	25	16	13	22	21
60 - 89 days-----------	7	5	5	4	13	11
90 days and over-------	7	6	9	6	43	34

1/ Data refer to all stoppages ending during the period.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p=preliminary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

Work Stoppages, 1976

Summary
77-15

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

All measures of strike activity increased between 1975 and 1976, although the 5,648 work stoppages in 1976 did not reach the 1974 peak. The number of workers who engaged in strikes rose by 39 percent to 2.4 million, the greatest increase since 1966-67. Approximately 60 percent of all workers involved in stoppages were employed in the nonmanufacturing sector, and more than one-third of these were bituminous coal miners. Three percent of the work force participated in stoppages in 1976; the 1975 proportion was 2.2 percent. Except for 1974, days of idleness in 1976 (37.9 million) and the proportion of total working time lost due to strikes (0.19 percent) were higher than in any year since 1971.

Mean duration of work stoppages increased to 28.0 days; the longest average duration since the series was established in 1927. The median duration of stoppages was 11 days. The average number of days idle per worker involved was the only strike measure to decline in 1976. (See table 1.)

Monthly strike patterns in 1975 and 1976 were generally similar. Both the number of days idle and the percent of working time attributable to strikes were highest in July of 1975 and 1976; there were eight major stoppages in the former and seven in the latter. (Major work stoppages are those involving 10,000 workers or more.) However, in 1975 the number of strikes decreased between September and October, while in 1976 there was an increase. Also, the number of workers on strike in April rose from 131,000 in 1975 to 465,000 in 1976, reflecting the nationwide trucking strike in April 1976. (See table 2.)

The distribution of work stoppages by size in 1974 and 1975 recurred in 1976. (See table 3.)

Major work stoppages increased by only 3 in 1976, to 23. Workers involved in these stoppages more than doubled and days of idleness rose by almost 90 percent; relatively more workers and days were involved than in any other year since 1971. (See table 4.)

In 1976, all measures of strike activity increased in four industry groups: food and kindred products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies; and mining. The mean duration of stoppages in the rubber industry rose to 94.0 days from 28.0 days in 1975. This increase reflected the 5-month rubber strike in which approximately 59,000 workers participated. A combination of large and long strikes in the rubber and mining industries accounted for the large proportion of idleness attributable to stoppages in the two groups. Over the 1-year period, the number of strikes declined by 97 in contract construction and by 100 in government. (See table 5.)

Almost 40 percent of all idleness was attributable to stoppages that continued for 90 days or more. But the proportion of strikes lasting only 1 day, almost 20 percent, was the highest recorded for any year since 1944. (See table 6.)

The proportion of strikes involving general wage changes continued to decline. Disputes over plant administration and job security rose slightly, to 28.4 percent of all stoppages from 27.8 percent in 1975. However, fewer workers and days idle than in 1975 were accounted for by these stoppages. The number of workers and days idle attributable to strikes over local issues rose significantly because of local stoppages which occurred in the transportation equipment industry after companywide agreements had been reached. (See table 7.)

The downward trend in the proportion of stoppages involving AFL-CIO affiliates, which had begun in 1969, continued into 1976. Far fewer members of professional employee associations (primarily teachers) struck in 1976. Strike activity rose among unaffiliated unions; these unions called strikes in the motor vehicle, bituminous coal, and trucking industries. (See table 8.)

In almost three-fourths of the strikes occurring in 1976, the issues involved were completely resolved through formal settlement. Customarily, stoppages that occur during the contract term do not require a formal settlement; this was also true for 1976. The numerous short protests in the coal industry contributed significantly to the relatively large number of strikes having no formal settlement. (See table 9.)

Pennsylvania continued to experience more stoppages, 721, than any other State; West Virginia was a close second. Ohio had the largest number of workers involved, 271,000, and the most days of idleness, 4.8 million. Among areas, the large New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area, with 323 strikes, led in number of strikes. Two Pennsylvania metropolitan areas followed, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; each experienced 164 stoppages. Only two other States, Illinois and New York, reported more than one area in which over 100 strikes had occurred. (See table 10.)

Region III, which includes the two States with the greatest number of strikes, experienced more stoppages than any other region. As in previous years, Region V recorded the greatest idleness, due primarily to work stoppages in Michigan and Ohio. (See table 11.)

Of all 1976 stoppages, only 8 percent occurred during the negotiation of a first agreement or during a union's attempt to gain recognition, the lowest proportion recorded in this category since 1961 when the Bureau began collecting strike data by contract status. (See table 12.)

Prepared in the Division of Industrial Relations by Linda H. LeGrande.

December 1977

Table 4. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, 1927-76

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

YEAR	NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR		
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL FOR YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL FOR YEAR	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME[1]
1927	1	165	50.0	9,737	37.2	0.14
1928	5	137	43.6	10,086	80.0	.14
1929	1	15	5.2	195	3.6	(2)
1930	1	30	16.4	270	8.1	(2)
1931	6	122	37.7	1,954	28.4	.03
1932	7	140	43.2	5,337	50.8	.12
1933	17	429	36.7	5,199	30.7	.11
1934	18	725	49.3	7,488	38.2	.15
1935	9	516	46.1	4,523	29.2	.08
1936	8	169	21.4	2,893	20.8	.04
1937	26	528	28.4	9,110	32.1	.14
1938	2	39	5.7	171	1.9	(2)
1939	8	572	48.9	5,731	32.2	.09
1940	4	57	9.9	331	4.9	(2)
1941	29	1,070	45.3	9,344	40.6	.13
1942	6	74	8.8	245	5.9	(2)
1943	10	737	37.2	9,427	69.8	.10
1944	16	350	16.5	1,259	14.4	.01
1945	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7	.24
1946	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2	.82
1947	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2	.21
1948	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3	.20
1949	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0	.41
1950	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0	.25
1951	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8	.57
1952	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6	.36
1953	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7	.07
1954	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3	.07
1955	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4	.11
1956	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1	.17
1957	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5	.26
1958	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2	.10
1959	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7	.45
1960	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4	.06
1961	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4	.04
1962	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8	.04
1963	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0	.03
1964	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8	.06
1965	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0	.05
1966	26	600	30.7	7,290	28.7	.05
1967	28	1,340	46.5	21,400	50.7	.15
1968	32	994	37.5	20,514	41.8	.12
1969	25	668	26.9	17,853	41.6	.10
1970	34	1,653	50.0	35,440	53.4	.20
1971	29	1,901	58.0	23,152	48.6	.13
1972	18	390	22.7	7,499	27.7	.04
1973	25	713	31.7	6,062	21.7	.03
1974	27	836	30.1	12,861	26.8	.06
1975	20	474	27.2	7,482	24.0	.04
1976	23	1,030	42.6	14,043	37.1	.07

[1] See footnote 3, table 1.

[2] Less than 0.005 percent.

Table 5. Work stoppages by industry group, 1976

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR			DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	MEAN DURATION (DAYS)[1]	WORKERS INVOLVED	NUMBER	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME[2]
ALL INDUSTRIES	5,648	19.9	2,420.0	37,858.9	0.19
MANUFACTURING	2,245	32.3	974.5	24,263.1	0.51
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	1	74.0	0.8	42.1	0.11
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	227	26.4	90.4	1,848.0	.43
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1	68.0	.1	3.2	.02
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	36	14.7	7.9	115.0	.05
APPAREL, ETC.[3]	47	24.3	11.6	230.5	.07
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	69	55.3	10.8	429.4	.28
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	73	27.1	10.3	266.6	.22
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	95	27.6	23.0	479.0	.28
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	54	13.2	13.1	225.4	.08
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	129	40.9	28.8	1,116.8	.43
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	17	21.4	1.1	19.1	.04
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	120	94.2	93.1	6,082.4	3.93
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	12	30.3	2.6	55.1	.08
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	146	27.3	28.0	612.5	.39
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	197	29.8	54.9	1,304.3	.43
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS[4]	309	28.7	63.8	1,631.5	.47
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	309	23.2	144.5	2,721.8	.52
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES	204	20.0	134.8	2,235.5	.48
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	130	25.0	238.1	4,322.9	.99
INSTRUMENTS, ETC.[5]	29	34.5	5.3	128.1	.10
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	60	34.2	11.4	393.9	.37
NONMANUFACTURING	3,406	11.7	1,445.5	13,595.8	.09
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	10	7.7	2.4	13.9	(6)
MINING	1,425	5.8	514.7	2,220.1	1.13
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	503	21.2	172.4	3,239.8	.36
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	354	11.3	386.4	3,461.3	.30
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	467	29.0	55.8	1,311.3	.03
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	27	14.4	25.4	273.0	.03
SERVICES	243	16.9	107.3	1,383.6	.04
GOVERNMENT[7]	378	12.1	180.7	1,690.7	.04

[1] Mean duration is calculated only for stoppages ending in the year, and is weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved.

[2] See footnote 3, table 1.

[3] Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

[4] Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

[5] Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments: photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

[6] Less than 0.05 percent.

[7] The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sum of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 6. Work stoppages by duration, 1976[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

DURATION	STOPPAGES ENDING IN YEAR					
	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED	DAYS IDLE	STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED	DAYS IDLE
ALL STOPPAGES	5,654	2,421.2	38,106.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 DAY	1,113	342.0	342.0	19.7	14.1	0.9
2 TO 3 DAYS	672	464.4	995.3	11.9	19.2	2.6
4 TO 6 DAYS	564	227.4	682.0	10.0	9.4	1.8
7 TO 14 DAYS	893	332.1	2,253.6	15.8	13.7	5.9
15 TO 29 DAYS	842	308.6	3,682.6	14.9	12.7	9.7
30 TO 59 DAYS	769	321.3	6,857.2	13.6	13.3	18.0
60 TO 89 DAYS	370	265.3	8,501.1	6.5	11.0	22.3
90 DAYS AND OVER	431	160.0	14,792.6	7.6	6.6	38.8

[1] Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables because these stoppages ended during the year, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sum of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 7. Work stoppages by major issue, 1976

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

MAJOR ISSUE	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)
	STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED		STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED	
ALL ISSUES	5,648	2,420.0	37,858.9	100.0	100.00	100.00
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	2,857	1,211.0	23,778.6	50.6	50.04	62.81
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE	783	153.6	3,101.6	13.9	6.35	8.19
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE PLUS SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	1,378	755.4	9,736.8	24.4	31.21	25.72
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE, HOUR DECREASE	9	1.7	38.7	.2	.07	.10
GENERAL WAGE DECREASE	4	.6	5.2	.1	.02	.01
ESCALATION COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE	37	50.2	477.4	.7	2.08	1.26
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE AND ESCALATION	221	117.3	7,482.6	3.9	4.85	19.76
WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS	425	132.2	2,936.3	7.5	5.46	7.76
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	53	10.4	189.0	.9	.43	.50
PENSIONS, INSURANCE, AND OTHER WELFARE PROGRAMS	36	6.5	138.3	.6	.27	.37
SEVERANCE OR DISMISSAL PAY, AND OTHER PAYMENTS ON LAYOFF OR SEPARATION	2	.2	3.9	(1)	.01	.01
PREMIUM PAY	3	.1	.4	.1	(1)	(1)
OTHER	12	3.8	46.4	.2	.16	.12
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	142	51.9	562.0	2.5	2.15	1.48
INCENTIVE PAY RATES OR ADMINISTRATION	24	10.7	379.4	.4	.44	1.00
JOB CLASSIFICATION OR RATES	56	23.4	135.0	1.0	.97	.36
DOWNGRADING	1	.5	1.5	(1)	.02	(1)
RETROACTIVITY	5	.3	2.2	.1	.01	.01
METHOD OF COMPUTING PAY	56	17.1	43.9	1.0	.71	.12
HOURS OF WORK	6	2.2	56.9	.1	.09	.15
INCREASE	1	.4	1.2	(1)	.02	(1)
DECREASE	5	1.8	55.7	.1	.08	.15
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	142	19.2	338.0	2.5	.79	.89
DURATION OF CONTRACT	9	1.0	15.7	.2	.04	.04
LOCAL ISSUES SUPPLEMENTING NATIONAL CONTRACT	3	.2	1.4	.1	.01	(1)
UNSPECIFIED	130	17.9	320.9	2.3	.74	.85
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	325	126.8	2,454.9	5.8	5.24	6.48
RECOGNITION (CERTIFICATION)	96	10.6	229.7	1.7	.44	.61
RECOGNITION AND JOB SECURITY ISSUES	2	.1	6.9	(1)	(1)	.02
RECOGNITION AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	24	1.0	35.6	.4	.04	.09
STRENGTHENING BARGAINING POSITION OF UNION SHOP AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	118	102.2	1,969.4	2.1	4.22	5.20
UNION SECURITY	34	6.0	115.1	.6	.25	.30
REFUSAL TO SIGN AGREEMENT	18	1.8	28.0	.3	.07	.07
OTHER UNION ORGANIZATION MATTERS	33	5.2	70.2	.6	.22	.19
JOB SECURITY	317	401.7	7,186.9	5.6	16.60	18.98
SENIORITY AND/OR LAYOFF	59	47.0	306.1	1.0	1.94	.81
DIVISION OF WORK	4	1.5	1.9	.1	.06	(1)
SUBCONTRACTING	23	10.6	54.1	.4	.44	.14
NEW MACHINERY OR OTHER TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES	2	.3	.5	(1)	.01	(1)
JOB TRANSFERS, BUMPING, ETC.	5	1.6	18.6	.1	.07	.05
TRANSFER OF OPERATIONS OR PREFABRICATED GOODS	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOB SECURITY AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	140	316.9	6,766.0	2.5	13.09	17.87
OTHER	84	23.7	39.9	1.5	.98	.11
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	1,290	489.0	2,776.6	22.8	20.21	7.33
PHYSICAL FACILITIES, SURROUNDINGS, ETC	165	33.0	68.2	2.9	1.37	.18
SAFETY MEASURES, DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT, ETC	216	53.5	157.9	3.8	2.21	.42
SUPERVISION	48	19.8	41.9	.8	.82	.11
SHIFT WORK	32	9.9	34.8	.6	.41	.09
WORK ASSIGNMENTS	90	29.1	143.2	1.6	1.20	.38
SPEEDUP (WORKLOAD)	27	9.0	364.6	.5	.37	.96
WORK RULES	46	7.9	42.2	.8	.33	.11
OVERTIME WORK	81	18.5	53.2	1.4	.76	.14
DISCHARGE AND DISCIPLINE	288	96.6	440.6	5.1	3.99	1.16
OTHER	297	211.6	1,430.1	5.3	8.74	3.78
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	185	50.3	178.1	3.3	2.08	.47
ARBITRATION	4	1.7	12.0	.1	.07	.03
GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES	49	15.0	45.1	.9	.62	.12
UNSPECIFIED CONTRACT VIOLATIONS	132	33.6	121.0	2.3	1.39	.32
INTERUNION OR INTRAUNION MATTERS[2]	285	54.7	288.2	5.0	2.26	.76
UNION RIVALRY[3]	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
JURISDICTION-REPRESENTATION OF WORKERS	4	.1	2.6	.1	(1)	.01
JURISDICTION-WORK ASSIGNMENT[4]	168	23.5	170.8	3.0	.97	.45
UNION ADMINISTRATION	20	5.8	26.4	.4	.24	.07
SYMPATHY	92	25.3	88.4	1.6	1.05	.23
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOT REPORTED	46	2.8	49.5	.8	.11	.13

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Includes disputes between unions of different affiliations, such as those between AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.

[3] Includes dipsutes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or between 2 locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

[4] Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) denotes zero.

Table 8. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1976

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

AFFILIATION	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)
	STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED		STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED	
ALL AFFILIATIONS	5,648	2,420.0	37,858.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
AFL-CIO	2,812	954.7	23,520.1	49.8	39.5	62.1
UNAFFILIATED UNIONS	2,515	1,298.2	12,506.2	44.5	53.6	33.0
SINGLE FIRM UNIONS	17	2.8	33.3	.3	.1	.1
DIFFERENT AFFILIATIONS[1]	47	75.4	900.9	.8	3.1	2.4
PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATIONS	201	84.8	868.2	3.6	3.5	2.3
NO UNION INVOLVED	56	4.0	30.2	1.0	.2	.1

[1] Includes work stoppages involving either 1 union or more affiliated with AFL-CIO and 1 unaffiliated union or more, or 2 unaffiliated unions or more.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 9. Work stoppages by type of settlement, 1976[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT	STOPPAGES ENDING IN YEAR					
	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED	DAYS IDLE	STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED	DAYS IDLE
ALL STOPPAGES	5,654	2,421.2	38,106.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
FORMAL SETTLEMENT REACHED, ALL ISSUES RESOLVED, PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING UNRESOLVED ISSUES	4,104	1,918.2	34,118.9	72.6	79.2	89.5
NO FORMAL SETTLEMENT, SHORT PROTEST OR SYMPATHY STRIKE	1,086	275.9	558.4	19.2	11.4	1.5
STRIKE BROKEN	226	130.1	2,518.8	4.0	5.4	6.6
WORK RESUMED UNDER COURT INJUNCTION	169	90.7	567.9	3.0	3.7	1.5
EMPLOYER OUT OF BUSINESS	38	1.9	78.7	.7	.1	.2
NO INFORMATION	31	4.3	263.8	.5	.2	.7

[1] Totals in this table differ from those in preceding tables (except table 6) because these stoppages ended during the year, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 10. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area, 1976[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)
	NUMBER	WORKERS INVOLVED	
ALL STATES	5,648	2,420.0	37,858.9
ALABAMA	150	58.0	1,315.5
BIRMINGHAM	44	9.6	176.8
GADSDEN	8	4.0	275.8
MOBILE	18	5.5	165.5
TUSCALOOSA	5	2.8	183.2
ALASKA	19	9.7	70.6
ANCHORAGE	11	4.0	21.5
ARIZONA	30	16.8	181.7
PHOENIX	22	9.7	102.8
TUCSON	7	3.3	33.4
ARKANSAS	23	7.7	270.8
FORT SMITH, AR-OK	5	.5	3.3
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK	10	4.5	57.7
CALIFORNIA	332	152.3	2,788.7
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE	18	2.6	20.8
BAKERSFIELD	7	1.3	10.6
FRESNO	11	2.2	35.7
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH	126	44.4	994.0
OAKLAND-EAST BAY	53	23.4	402.0
OXNARD-SIMI VALLEY-VENTURA	6	.7	4.5
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO	13	3.5	27.2
SACRAMENTO	22	5.9	75.9
SALINAS-SEASIDE-MONTEREY	9	4.8	155.1
SAN DIEGO	13	2.8	126.4
SAN FRANCISCO	29	18.1	319.2
SAN JOSE	31	16.5	239.0
SAN MATEO COUNTY	14	3.9	65.4
SANTA CRUZ	5	.8	8.7
STOCKTON	16	5.1	55.8
COLORADO	38	7.7	91.2
COLORADO SPRINGS	5	.2	2.3
DENVER-BOULDER	20	3.7	65.2
PUEBLO	5	.2	1.6
CONNECTICUT	68	21.1	621.1
BRIDGEPORT	17	2.9	53.8
HARTFORD	16	3.5	75.3
NEW HAVEN-WEST HAVEN	12	2.5	44.9
NEW LONDON-NORWICH, CT-RI	6	1.0	11.3
CONNECTICUT PORTION	6	1.0	11.3
WATERBURY	5	3.5	302.0
DELAWARE	8	3.3	21.5
WILMINGTON, DE-MD-NJ	11	3.9	23.4
DELAWARE PORTION	7	3.3	16.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	4.9	111.2
WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA	23	8.4	129.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	4.9	111.2
MARYLAND PORTION	9	3.0	17.1
VIRGINIA PORTION	5	.6	1.1
FLORIDA	55	17.4	269.1
JACKSONVILLE	11	3.2	55.0
MIAMI	13	6.2	88.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg	11	2.2	41.9
WEST PALM BEACH-BOCA RATON	5	2.0	17.8
GEORGIA	52	20.1	328.4
ATLANTA	25	13.2	100.1
HAWAII	20	3.0	35.3
HONOLULU	19	2.9	33.5
IDAHO	13	4.7	171.7
BOISE CITY	6	1.6	34.1
ILLINOIS	421	151.4	1,891.0
BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL	7	.8	22.9
CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN INDIANA STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREA	141	51.8	822.3
CHICAGO[2]	129	42.2	787.3
PEORIA	11	2.0	58.0
ROCKFORD	16	2.5	73.1
SPRINGFIELD	14	6.8	92.4
INDIANA	193	88.1	1,593.2
ANDERSON	5	1.2	14.3
EVANSVILLE, IN-KY	14	3.9	74.0
INDIANA PORTION	14	3.8	73.6
FORT WAYNE	28	13.3	216.7
GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO[2]	16	9.6	35.1
INDIANAPOLIS	34	26.0	495.7
MUNCIE	7	2.5	124.8
SOUTH BEND	14	6.2	60.9
TERRE HAUTE	5	1.4	13.2
IOWA	78	47.1	1,109.6
CEDAR RAPIDS	7	5.6	84.1
DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IA-IL	15	18.8	240.0
IOWA PORTION	8	1.3	14.2
ILLINOIS PORTION	9	17.5	225.8
DES MOINES	22	12.9	410.5
DUBUQUE	8	6.1	138.5
KANSAS	31	15.2	504.6
TOPEKA	6	3.7	290.0
WICHITA	9	7.7	145.7
KENTUCKY	211	111.3	1,339.4
LEXINGTON-FAYETTE	12	2.5	103.5
LOUISVILLE, KY-IN	42	52.2	448.9
KENTUCKY PORTION	38	51.9	443.4
INDIANA PORTION	5	.3	5.6
PADUCAH	7	.8	174.0
LOUISIANA	46	8.9	159.5
BATON ROUGE	10	1.1	5.4
NEW ORLEANS	19	3.6	71.9
SHREVEPORT	8	1.9	33.8
MAINE	19	7.8	93.0
PORTLAND	11	2.6	28.7
MARYLAND	52	21.0	390.9
BALTIMORE	37	14.1	344.0
MASSACHUSETTS	129	61.2	741.6
BOSTON	69	35.4	354.4
BROCKTON	9	1.3	19.6
FALL RIVER, MA-RI	8	.7	8.4
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	7	.7	7.7
LAWRENCE-HAVERHILL, MA-NH	9	1.2	11.1
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	8	1.1	10.6
NEW BEDFORD	8	1.7	57.7
PITTSFIELD	8	1.5	3.1
SPRINGFIELD-CHICOPEE-HOLYOKE, MA-CT	18	8.3	183.2
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	18	8.3	183.2
WORCESTER	6	2.9	42.3
MICHIGAN	260	209.0	3,151.3
ANN ARBOR	5	14.0	217.5
BATTLE CREEK	9	.8	14.3
DETROIT	117	129.3	2,032.5
FLINT	14	7.8	53.7
GRAND RAPIDS	22	5.7	105.2
JACKSON	16	3.0	141.4
KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE	18	2.5	33.9
LANSING-EAST LANSING	15	16.9	65.8
MUSKEGON-MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	8	2.0	22.9
SAGINAW	7	9.7	23.0
MINNESOTA	115	22.8	465.4
DULUTH-SUPERIOR, MN-WI	15	1.2	40.9
MINNESOTA PORTION	10	.8	30.6
WISCONSIN PORTION	5	.3	10.3
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI	80	17.9	300.0
MINNESOTA PORTION	80	17.9	300.0
MISSISSIPPI	26	6.7	126.5
JACKSON	9	1.3	12.2
MISSOURI	163	62.7	1,197.3
KANSAS CITY, MO-KS	44	30.0	406.3
MISSOURI PORTION	37	28.0	358.8
KANSAS PORTION	10	2.0	47.5
ST. JOSEPH	5	.9	19.1
ST. LOUIS, MO-IL	97	29.1	639.6
MISSOURI PORTION	70	24.6	601.4
ILLINOIS PORTION	30	4.6	38.2
SPRINGFIELD	11	2.1	59.1
MONTANA	23	2.9	14.8
BILLINGS	7	.6	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area, 1976[1]—Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)
	NUMBER	WORKERS INVOLVED	
NEBRASKA	14	6.7	175.9
OMAHA, NE-IA	11	3.3	17.4
NEBRASKA PORTION	9	3.3	15.8
NEVADA	14	21.5	240.7
LAS VEGAS	8	21.0	236.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	2.2	47.4
MANCHESTER	5	1.4	22.0
NEW JERSEY	248	69.4	1,396.6
ATLANTIC CITY	12	2.2	38.0
JERSEY CITY[3]	30	7.5	152.6
LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK	12	.9	27.0
NEW BRUNSWICK-PERTH AMBOY-SAYREVILLE[3]	28	6.5	406.6
NEWARK[3]	68	21.6	313.1
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC[3]	48	14.5	263.9
TRENTON	20	3.5	20.2
VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON	13	2.3	27.3
NEW MEXICO	19	8.9	63.3
ALBUQUERQUE	9	6.0	42.6
NEW YORK	345	167.2	1,926.5
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY	58	11.7	74.1
BINGHAMTON, NY-PA	8	1.1	24.6
NEW YORK PORTION	6	.9	23.1
BUFFALO	48	21.1	380.0
KINGSTON-NEWBURGH	8	1.9	18.8
NASSAU-SUFFOLK COUNTIES[4]	42	8.3	168.1
NEW YORK CITY[4]	115	99.7	906.0
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREA	323	162.0	2,249.0
POUGHKEEPSIE	5	.4	4.8
ROCHESTER	13	2.8	45.4
ROCKLAND COUNTY[4]	5	.4	4.8
SYRACUSE	23	6.1	92.7
WESTCHESTER COUNTY[4]	17	3.0	31.0
NORTH CAROLINA	36	15.1	431.3
CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA	12	4.4	80.0
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	9	3.7	71.0
NORTH DAKOTA	10	.7	14.4
OHIO	549	270.8	4,838.6
AKRON	42	19.2	1,141.6
CANTON	18	5.3	108.5
CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN	51	24.5	343.0
OHIO PORTION	46	23.8	340.7
CLEVELAND	76	33.2	599.2
COLUMBUS	48	18.1	355.5
DAYTON	35	22.1	147.5
HAMILTON-MIDDLETOWN	13	3.6	93.1
LIMA	9	6.8	250.0
LORAIN-ELYRIA	12	11.0	298.0
MANSFIELD	11	5.9	207.5
SPRINGFIELD	5	5.1	21.4
STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON, OH-WV	15	6.4	81.8
OHIO PORTION	8	2.3	10.2
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	7	4.1	71.5
TOLEDO, OH-MI	36	11.4	174.2
OHIO PORTION	31	8.9	126.5
MICHIGAN PORTION	5	2.6	47.7
YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN	28	21.1	148.2
OKLAHOMA	32	10.8	394.6
OKLAHOMA CITY	9	3.7	22.2
TULSA	17	2.9	48.5
OREGON	62	15.3	312.3
PORTLAND, OR-WA	47	7.9	103.9
OREGON PORTION	40	7.1	96.3
WASHINGTON PORTION	8	.8	7.6
PENNSYLVANIA	721	243.3	2,840.4
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA-NJ	28	5.1	78.8
PENNSYLVANIA PORTION	28	5.1	78.8
ALTOONA	6	1.3	18.2
ERIE	16	12.3	55.8
HARRISBURG	11	4.3	60.4
JOHNSTOWN	8	.8	28.0
LANCASTER	7	1.5	15.1
NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA[5]	39	6.9	226.7
PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	164	56.8	905.5
PENNSYLVANIA PORTION	133	48.9	800.1
NEW JERSEY PORTION	38	8.0	105.4
PITTSBURGH	164	49.7	604.2
READING	17	3.9	51.3
WILLIAMSPORT	7	.9	13.9
YORK	8	2.8	53.9
RHODE ISLAND	27	7.3	141.8
PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI-MA	25	7.2	139.3
RHODE ISLAND PORTION	24	7.2	138.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	2.4	43.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	3.5	16.1
TENNESSEE	110	50.6	1,077.2
CHATTANOOGA, TN-GA	16	5.6	94.8
TENNESSEE PORTION	15	5.5	91.8
KNOXVILLE	20	7.5	88.9
MEMPHIS, TN-MS-AR	27	17.9	473.9
TENNESSEE PORTION	27	17.9	473.9
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	29	10.3	178.6
TEXAS	115	34.1	816.4
AUSTIN	6	.6	15.7
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE	16	3.5	77.3
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	20	7.4	75.9
EL PASO	10	2.4	20.8
HOUSTON	34	10.4	320.4
SAN ANTONIO	8	2.1	32.9
UTAH	14	3.7	31.7
SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN	9	2.8	26.2
VERMONT	5	1.1	42.8
VIRGINIA	203	64.5	570.2
NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-PORTSMOUTH, VA-NC	9	2.2	43.2
VIRGINIA PORTION	9	2.2	43.2
RICHMOND	8	3.1	65.0
ROANOKE	15	1.7	27.2
WASHINGTON	93	39.1	1,386.5
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK	10	10.5	597.1
SEATTLE-EVERETT	47	17.6	410.9
SPOKANE	9	1.3	15.0
TACOMA	12	1.3	43.3
WEST VIRGINIA	692	206.9	1,274.3
CHARLESTON	22	2.3	43.5
HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV-KY-OH	19	5.0	82.0
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	16	3.9	48.2
PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA, WV-OH	11	1.1	18.7
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	7	.6	11.4
OHIO PORTION	5	.5	7.4
WHEELING, WV-OH	20	4.8	60.0
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	12	3.4	46.9
OHIO PORTION	9	1.3	13.1
WISCONSIN	78	31.7	685.3
GREEN BAY	6	1.1	14.1
KENOSHA	5	1.4	27.1
MADISON	5	3.5	47.4
MILWAUKEE	23	10.6	137.8
WYOMING	7	1.6	36.2

---

[1] Includes data for each metropolitan area in which 5 or more stoppages began in 1976. Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than 1 State, and hence, an area may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. Stoppages in the logging and mining industries are excluded. Stoppages occurring in more than 1 metropolitan area are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and days idle are allocated to the respective areas.

[2] Included in the Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Indiana standard consolidated area.

[3] Included in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey standard consolidated area

[4] Included in the New York City SMSA and New York-Northeastern New Jersey standard consolidated area

[5] Includes Scranton and Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 11. Work stoppages by region and State, 1976[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

REGION AND STATE	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR			DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	MEAN DURATION (DAYS)[2]	WORKERS INVOLVED	NUMBER	PERCENT OF EST. NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKING TIME[3]
UNITED STATES	5,648	19.9	2,420.0	37,858.9	0.19
REGION I	243	22.5	100.8	1,687.8	.14
CONNECTICUT	68	41.2	21.1	621.1	.20
MAINE	19	16.0	7.8	93.0	.10
MASSACHUSETTS	129	16.5	61.2	741.6	.13
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	31.4	2.2	47.4	.06
RHODE ISLAND	27	16.6	7.3	141.8	.15
VERMONT	5	57.3	1.1	42.8	.10
REGION II	584	16.5	236.6	3,323.1	.14
NEW JERSEY	248	24.2	69.4	1,396.6	.20
NEW YORK	345	13.3	167.2	1,926.5	.11
REGION III	1,661	11.9	544.0	5,208.4	.22
DELAWARE	8	6.9	3.3	21.5	.04
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	18.8	4.9	111.2	.08
MARYLAND	52	18.3	21.0	390.9	.10
PENNSYLVANIA	721	14.7	243.3	2,840.4	.25
VIRGINIA	203	12.1	64.5	570.2	.12
WEST VIRGINIA	692	7.8	206.9	1,274.3	.85
REGION IV	610	21.1	281.5	4,930.7	.16
ALABAMA	150	29.5	58.0	1,315.5	.43
FLORIDA	55	22.0	17.4	269.1	.04
GEORGIA	52	23.0	20.1	328.4	.07
KENTUCKY	211	11.6	111.3	1,339.4	.48
MISSISSIPPI	26	27.7	6.7	126.5	.07
NORTH CAROLINA	36	24.2	15.1	431.3	.08
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	25.6	2.4	43.3	.02
TENNESSEE	110	29.0	50.6	1,077.2	.27
REGION V	1,561	21.8	773.7	12,624.9	.29
ILLINOIS	421	17.2	151.4	1,891.0	.17
INDIANA	193	21.9	88.1	1,593.2	.31
MICHIGAN	260	21.2	209.0	3,151.3	.38
MINNESOTA	115	25.1	22.8	465.4	.12
OHIO	549	24.6	270.8	4,838.6	.47
WISCONSIN	78	20.7	31.7	685.3	.16
REGION VI	218	33.3	70.3	1,704.6	.08
ARKANSAS	23	49.9	7.7	270.8	.14
LOUISIANA	46	19.7	8.9	159.5	.05
NEW MEXICO	19	10.4	8.9	63.3	.06
OKLAHOMA	32	51.6	10.8	394.6	.17
TEXAS	115	33.3	34.1	816.4	.07
REGION VII	269	31.7	131.6	2,987.5	.28
IOWA	78	33.6	47.1	1,109.6	.43
KANSAS	31	47.6	15.2	504.6	.24
MISSOURI	163	25.8	62.7	1,197.3	.27
NEBRASKA	14	36.3	6.7	175.9	.12
REGION VIII	82	8.6	20.0	204.4	.04
COLORADO	38	11.6	7.7	91.2	.04
MONTANA	23	6.4	2.9	14.8	.02
NORTH DAKOTA	10	20.0	.7	14.4	.03
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	4.7	3.5	16.1	.03
UTAH	14	8.3	3.7	31.7	.03
WYOMING	7	3.0	1.6	36.2	.09
REGION IX	384	22.5	193.6	3,246.4	.14
ARIZONA	30	15.2	16.8	181.7	.10
CALIFORNIA	332	24.6	152.3	2,788.7	.14
HAWAII	20	12.4	3.0	35.3	.04
NEVADA	14	15.0	21.5	240.7	.34
REGION X	175	24.2	67.8	1,941.1	.30
ALASKA	19	9.3	9.7	70.6	.16
IDAHO	13	22.1	4.7	171.7	.23
OREGON	62	18.4	15.3	312.3	.14
WASHINGTON	93	31.6	38.1	1,386.5	.43

[1] Stoppages extending across State lines are counted separately in each State affected; workers involved and days idle were allocated among the States.

[2] Mean duration is calculated only for stoppages ending in the year, and is weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved.

[3] Excludes private household workers.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 12. Work stoppages by contract status and major issue, 1976

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

CONTRACT STATUS AND MAJOR ISSUE	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)
	STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED		STOPPAGES	WORKERS INVOLVED	
ALL STOPPAGES	5,648	2,420.0	37,858.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
NEGOTIATION OF FIRST AGREEMENT	445	57.7	1,119.7	7.9	2.4	3.0
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	195	37.1	501.7	3.5	1.5	1.3
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	2	.1	3.3	(2)	(2)	(2)
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	6	.3	4.9	.1	(2)	(2)
HOURS OF WORK	1	.3	.8	(2)	(2)	(2)
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	3	.5	45.0	.1	(2)	.1
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	202	17.0	508.4	3.6	.7	1.3
JOB SECURITY	20	1.4	43.1	.4	.1	.1
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	14	.7	11.1	.2	(2)	(2)
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	2	.2	1.2	(2)	(2)	(2)
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-	-	-
RENEGOTIATION OF AGREEMENT (EXPIRATION OR REOPENING)	3,075	1,653.6	33,545.3	54.4	68.3	88.6
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	2,562	1,161.5	23,124.5	45.4	48.0	61.1
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	48	10.3	185.3	.8	.4	.5
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	36	12.4	398.1	.6	.5	1.1
HOURS OF WORK	5	2.0	56.1	.1	.1	.1
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	121	16.0	281.7	2.1	.7	.7
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	85	105.2	1,930.7	1.5	4.3	5.1
JOB SECURITY	147	329.5	6,961.3	2.6	13.6	18.4
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	62	16.0	588.3	1.1	.7	1.6
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	5	.2	7.0	.1	(2)	(2)
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	3	.6	8.0	.1	(2)	(2)
NOT REPORTED	1	(1)	4.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
DURING TERM OF AGREEMENT (NEGOTIATION OF NEW AGREEMENT NOT INVOLVED)	1,950	692.2	2,980.3	34.5	28.6	7.9
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	20	2.8	40.5	.4	.1	.1
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	2	(1)	.3	(2)	(2)	(2)
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	96	39.0	157.5	1.7	1.6	.4
HOURS OF WORK	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	6	1.2	1.7	.1	(2)	(2)
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	31	4.3	11.8	.5	.2	(2)
JOB SECURITY	147	70.6	175.5	2.6	2.9	.5
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	1,195	470.9	2,149.8	21.2	19.5	5.7
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	176	49.6	169.2	3.1	2.0	.4
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	277	53.9	274.1	4.9	2.2	.7
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO CONTRACT OR OTHER CONTRACT STATUS	59	4.8	29.0	1.0	.2	.1
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	31	3.0	11.7	.5	.1	(2)
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	1	.1	.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
HOURS OF WORK	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	3	.2	.6	.1	(2)	(2)
JOB SECURITY	-	-	.9	-	-	(2)
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	17	1.3	8.9	.3	.1	(2)
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	1	.1	.2	(2)	(2)	(2)
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	5	.2	6.1	.1	(2)	(2)
NOT REPORTED	1	(1)	.2	(2)	(2)	(2)
NO INFORMATION	119	11.7	184.7	2.1	.5	.5

[1] Fewer than 50.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

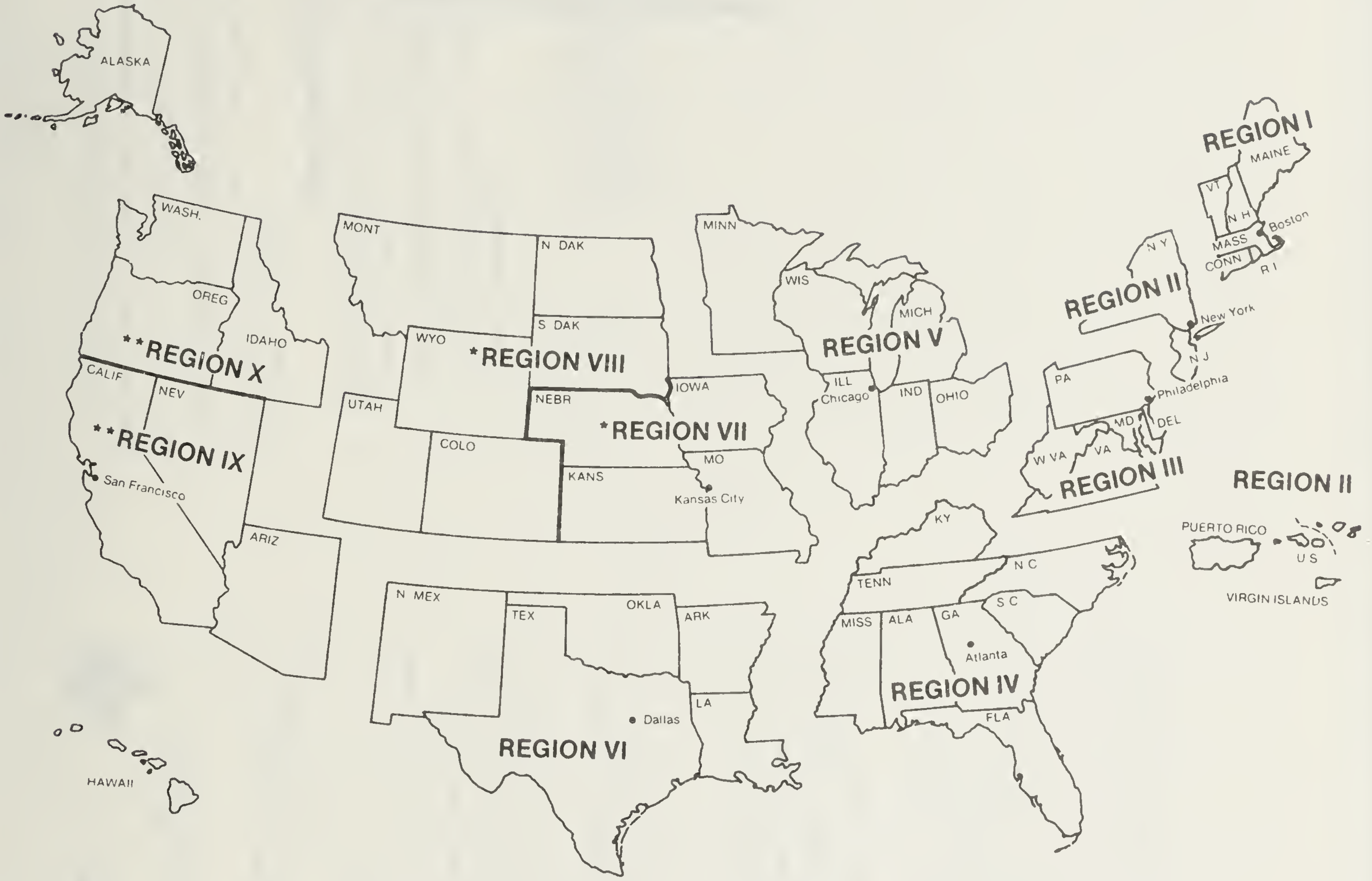
NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) denotes zero.

KEEP ABREAST OF THE ECONOMY

mlr supplies data and analysis on both consumer and industrial prices. mlr provides analysis and data on employment and unemployment. mlr records changes in wages and fringe benefits, hours and earnings, productivity, and unit costs. mlr publishes timely reports on collective bargaining, plus monthly listings of major agreements that are expiring. mlr features analytical articles on manpower, industrial relations, and significant court decisions in labor cases. mlr offers thoughtful reviews and timely listings of current books in the fields of economics and social sciences.

For a 1-year subscription send $16 to:
Monthly Labor Review
Box 353
LaPlata, Md. 20646
(Outside the United States, add $4). Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Offices



Region I
1603 JFK Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, Mass. 02203
Phone: (617) 223-6761

Region II
Suite 3400
1515 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10036
Phone: (212) 399-5405

Region III
3535 Market Street
P.O. Box 13309
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
Phone: (215) 596-1154

Region IV
1371 Peachtree Street, NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Phone: (404) 881-4418

Region V
9th Floor
Federal Office Building
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60604
Phone: (312) 353-1880

Region VI
Second Floor
555 Griffin Square Building
Dallas, Tex. 75202
Phone: (214) 749-3516

Regions VII and VIII*
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
Phone: (816) 374-2481

Regions IX and X**
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36017
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone: (415) 556-4678

*Regions VII and VIII are serviced by Kansas City
**Regions IX and X are serviced by San Francisco

GPO 924-098

U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212

Official Business
Penalty for private use, $300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Labor

Third Class Mail

Lab-441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

News United States
Department
of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Washington, D. C.
P. Verrochi (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-1528
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M., EST,
Tuesday, December 28, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: November 1976

Idleness caused by work stoppages was 0.18 percent of estimated total working time in November (1.8 working days idle per thousand)--higher than a year ago--according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. In contrast the idleness rate in November 1975 was 0.11 percent and 0.24 percent in November 1974. (see table 1.)

Cumulative idleness for the first 11 months of 1976 reached 0.22 percent of estimated total working time, above the level registered for the same period last year (0.16 percent).

Total Stoppages in November

- The number of stoppages in effect declined to 609 in November and was below the 675 in October and the 656 stoppages reported a year ago in November 1975.
- About 350,000 workers participated in stoppages in November, slightly fewer than the 381,000 workers who struck in October but nearly two and one-half times higher than the number in November 1975.
- Idleness in November declined from October by almost 1.5 million days to 3.1 million days, but was the highest for November since 1974.
- Strikes in November involved an average of 575 workers, slightly more than the October average of 564 workers and above the November 1975 average of 218 workers.
- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days idle per worker involved) was 8.8 days in November, down from 11.9 days in October and 12.1 days in November of last year.

- There were seven stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more in November compared with five in October. These large strikes accounted for 51 percent of all strikers and 25 percent of all days idle in November, compared with 59 percent and 55 percent in October. Half of the idleness resulting from large strikes was traced to a dispute at United Parcel Service. Three of these large strikes started before November, and two continued into December.

Stoppages Beginning in November

- Stoppages beginning in November, at 330, were at their lowest level since February of this year. New strikes in November 1975 totaled 300.
- Approximately 182,000 workers were involved in new strikes this month, up from the 121,000 workers recorded last month and well above the 63,000 beginning strikers in November 1975.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to November, 1976

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 11 Months						
1968 -------	4,862	5,031	2,585	2,673	47,325	.29
1969 -------	5,504	5,673	2,431	2,510	38,988	.23
1970 -------	5,492	5,671	2,849	3,048	63,225	.38
1971 -------	4,919	5,150	3,234	3,319	44,480	.27
1972 -------	4,852	5,068	1,678	1,793	26,049	.15
1973 -------	5,144	5,305	2,160	2,225	24,813	.14
1974 -------	5,891	6,085	2,674	2,737	45,312	.25
1975 -------	4,792	5,033	1,660	1,705	29,383	.16
1/1976 -------	4,694	4,844	2,316	2,362	41,163	.22
November						
1968 -------	327	617	130	306	2,431	.17
1969 -------	324	611	131	368	4,308	.31
1970 -------	340	695	84	552	7,798	.54
1971 -------	315	562	235	453	5,034	.33
1972 -------	327	595	85	202	1,351	.08
1973 -------	350	671	230	351	3,026	.18
1974 -------	353	742	251	352	3,807	.24
1975						
January ----	340	581	132	178	1,605	.09
February ---	339	540	109	171	1,557	.11
March ------	375	612	101	169	1,774	.11
April ------	491	751	131	205	2,177	.13
May --------	555	850	187	265	3,319	.20
June -------	533	876	174	298	3,362	.20
July -------	518	899	231	382	4,465	.26
August -----	420	836	172	325	3,377	.20
September --	495	907	217	372	3,684	.22
October ----	426	823	143	246	2,327	.14
November ---	300	656	63	143	1,737	.11
December ---	239	566	86	153	1,854	.11
1/ 1976						
January ----	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
February ---	288	474	74	114	726	.05
March ------	339	531	143	180	1,398	.08
April ------	446	650	493	550	3,222	.18
May --------	653	912	222	402	4,633	.29
June -------	712	1,072	276	457	5,463	.31
July -------	463	917	338	633	6,438	.38
August -----	379	718	112	396	5,223	.29
September --	384	637	300	413	5,359	.31
October ----	422	675	121	381	4,517	.29
November ---	330	609	182	350	3,064	.18

¹ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, November, 1976

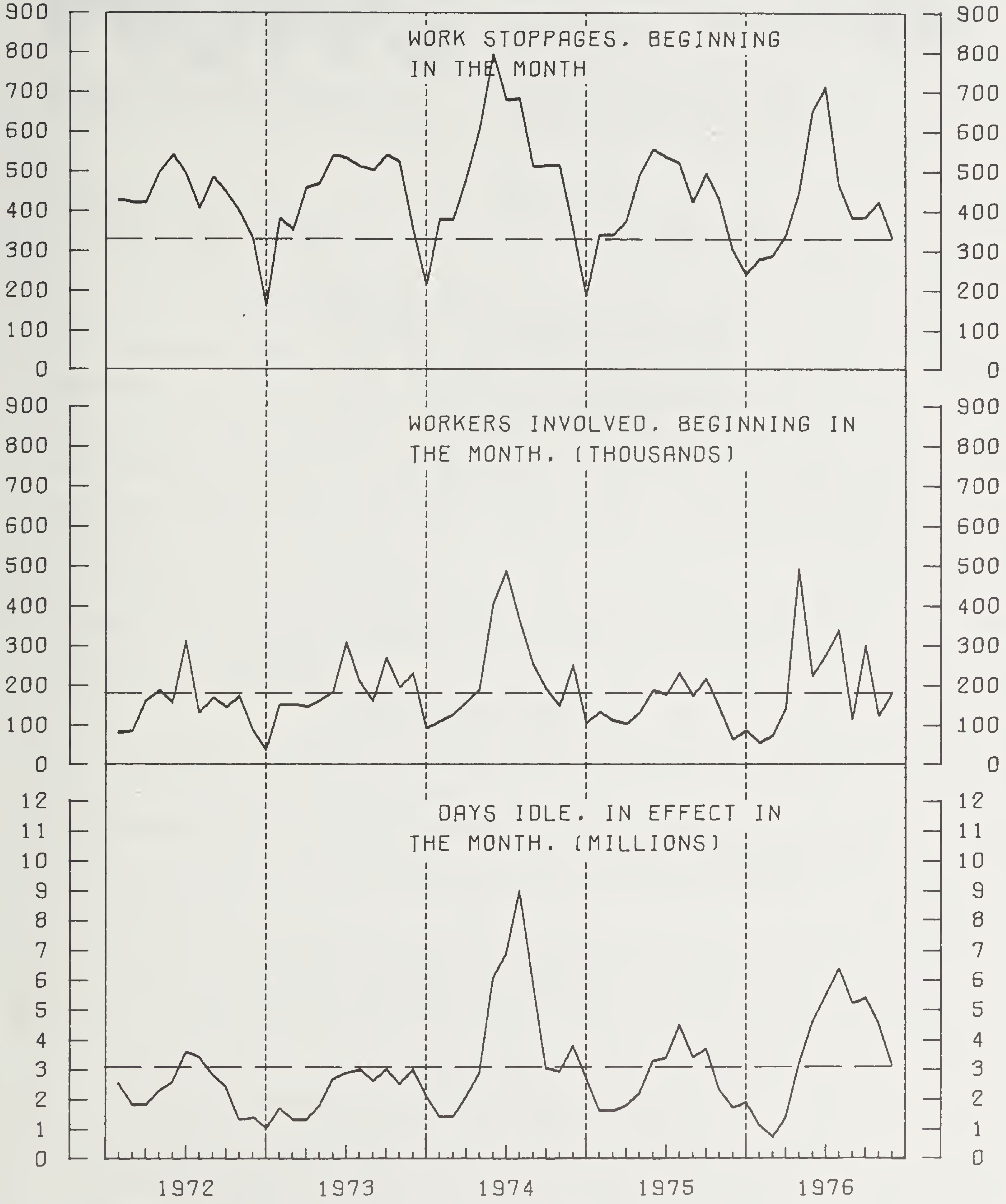
Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	Days Idle 2/
General Motors Corp. Interstate	UAW-Ind.	11/19	11/19	69,000	69,000
International Harvester Company Louisville, Kentucky	UAW-Ind.	11/18	11/19	40,000	80,000
Deere and Company Interstate	UAW-Ind.	10/1	11/8	27,000	162,000
United Parcel Service 15 Eastern States	IBT-Ind.	9/15	--	18,000	378,000
Chrysler Corp. Detroit, Michigan	UAW-Ind.	11/5	11/6	9,000	9,000
Continental Airlines Interstate	ALPA	10/23	11/9	8,000	3/48,500
Jefferson County Board of Education Louisville, Kentucky	NEA-Ind.	11/30	--	5,849	5,849
			Totals:	176,849	752,349

1/ The Unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where noted as Independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Staggered idleness.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1972-76



1975-76 PRELIMINARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Washington, D.C.
P. Verrochi (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-1448
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M., EST,
Friday, November 26, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: October 1976 and a 9-Month Summary on Selected Characteristics

Idleness attributable to work stoppages in October declined to 0.29 percent of estimated total working time (2.9 working days per thousand) from 0.31 percent in September, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. This level of idleness was well above the 0.14 percent and 0.17 percent recorded in 1975 and 1974, respectively, and was the highest for October since 1971.

Idleness for the first 10 months of 1976, at 0.23 percent of estimated total working time, compared with 0.16 percent and 0.25 percent for the same periods in 1975 and 1974, respectively.

Total Stoppages in October

- A reported 675 strikes were in effect this month, 38 more than in September, but 148 fewer than in October 1975.
- Approximately 381,000 workers participated in labor disputes in October, 32,000 fewer than in the previous month, but more than half again as many as in October 1975.
- Idleness declined by slightly over 800,000 days from September to the October total of 4.5 million days--nearly double the volume for the same month in 1975.
- Work stoppages in October were notably smaller than in the previous month, averaging 564 and 648 workers, respectively. The average size of strikes in October was, however, the largest for the month since October 1971.
- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) decreased in October to 11.9 days, lower than the 13.0 days registered in September, but the highest October duration since 1971.

- Five large strikes (each involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect this month, compared with eight in September. These five strikes comprised 59 percent of all strikers and 55 percent of all days idle in October, well above the proportions attributable to these stoppages in September. Four of the five large strikes continued into November. (See table 2.)

Stoppages Beginning in October

- Newly recorded strikes rose moderately in October to 422 from 384 in the prior month, about the same level as in October 1975.
- Approximately 121,000 workers engaged in new strikes this month, considerably fewer than the 300,000 involved in stoppages in September, but only slightly lower than the 143,000 workers involved in October 1975.

Characteristics of work stoppages, first 9 months of 1975 and 1976

The distribution of strikes throughout the economy showed moderate variation by industry between the first 9 months of 1975 and 1976. (See table 3.) Stoppages in the manufacturing sector accounted for 37 percent of all stoppages for the period in 1975 and 41 percent in 1976. The proportion of stoppages in mining, construction, and government declined while the multi-industry transportation-communication category and trade experienced a larger proportion of the total this year. Because contract terminations for various industries tend to be concentrated in certain months and strikes during the contract term are not evenly distributed by month, data for only 9 months may not reflect the pattern for the full year.

The distribution of the number of workers involved in strikes shifted markedly toward manufacturing, from 25 percent in 1975 to 38 percent in 1976. This change appears to have resulted from sharp decreases in the concentration of strikers in mining, contract construction, and government in the non-manufacturing sector and increases in the concentration in transportation equipment and electrical machinery in the manufacturing sector. The proportion of strikers in transportation-communication increased from 6 percent in 1975 to 21 percent in 1976. Idleness also shifted toward manufacturing with 45 percent and 67 percent in 1975 and 1976, respectively. Much of this can be attributed to the prolonged strike in the rubber industry, an increase in electrical machinery, and a proportionately large decline in construction.

The proportion of strikes resulting from general wage changes decreased from 53 percent in 1975 to 48 percent in 1976. (See table 4.) This issue accounted for 64 percent of workers involved and 83 percent of days idle in 1976, up from 48 percent and 72 percent, respectively, in 1975. Strikes over plant administration (grievance) issues were of greater importance in 1976 than a year earlier. These stoppages, however, represented a smaller proportion of strikers and idleness than in 1975.

There was little change in the distribution of stoppages by size. Almost 9 out of every 10 strikes in both 1976 and 1975 involved fewer than 500 workers. (See table 5.) The 15 stoppages that involved 10,000 workers or more in the first 9 months of 1976 accounted for a considerably larger proportion of strikers and days idle than did the 13 stoppages of this size in 1975.

In 1976, approximately 34 percent of all disputes lasted less than one full week, compared with 44 percent in 1975. (See table 6.) However, 34 percent of the workers participated in these short strikes in 1975, compared with 46 percent in 1976. The proportion of stoppages ranging in duration from one week to one month increased slightly from 1975 to 1976, from 29 percent to 32 percent, as did those lasting one full month or longer, from 27 percent to 33 percent.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to October, 1976

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 10 Months						
1968 --------	4,535	4,704	2,455	2,543	44,895	.30
1969 --------	5,180	5,349	2,300	2,379	34,680	.23
1970 --------	5,152	5,331	2,766	2,965	55,427	.36
1971 --------	4,604	4,835	2,999	3,085	39,446	.26
1972 --------	4,525	4,741	1,594	1,708	24,698	.16
1973 --------	4,794	4,955	1,930	1,994	22,787	.14
1974 --------	5,538	5,732	2,423	2,486	41,504	.25
1975 --------	4,492	4,733	1,597	1,643	27,647	.16
[1] 1976 --------	4,364	4,514	2,133	2,179	38,100	.23
October						
1968 --------	434	741	279	415	3,992	.25
1969 --------	531	850	337	421	3,168	.19
1970 --------	448	881	231	754	11,574	.73
1971 --------	304	553	246	326	5,511	.36
1972 --------	395	665	173	277	1,342	.09
1973 --------	523	885	194	297	2,484	.15
1974 --------	513	911	146	267	2,854	.17
1975						
January -----	340	581	132	178	1,605	.09
February ----	339	540	109	171	1,557	.11
March -------	375	612	101	169	1,774	.11
April -------	491	751	131	205	2,177	.13
May ---------	555	850	187	265	3,319	.20
June --------	533	876	174	298	3,362	.20
July --------	518	899	231	382	4,465	.26
August ------	420	836	172	325	3,377	.20
September ---	495	907	217	372	3,684	.22
October -----	426	823	143	246	2,327	.14
November ----	300	656	63	143	1,737	.11
December ----	239	566	86	153	1,854	.11
[1] 1976						
January -----	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
February ----	288	474	74	114	726	.05
March -------	339	531	143	180	1,398	.08
April -------	446	650	493	550	3,222	.18
May ---------	653	912	222	402	4,633	.29
June --------	712	1,072	276	457	5,463	.31
July --------	463	917	338	633	6,438	.38
August ------	379	718	112	396	5,223	.29
September ---	384	637	300	413	5,359	.31
October -----	422	675	121	381	4,517	.29

---

[1] Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary affects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involvong 5,000 workers or more, October 1976

Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Ford Motor Company Interstate	UAW- Ind.	9/15	--	170,000	1,536,700 3/
Deere and Company Interstate	UAW- Ind.	10/1	--	27,000	513,000
United Parcel Service 15 Eastern States	IBT- Ind.	9/15	--	18,000	342,000
Continental Airlines Interstate	ALPA	10/23	--	5,500	24,000 3/
Vornado, Inc. Interstate	RCIA	8/25	10/19	5,258	63,096
			TOTALS:	225,758	2,478,796

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as Independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Staggered idleness.

Table 3. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, first 9 months, 1975-76 1/

Industry group	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All industries 2/	100	100	100	100	100	100
Manufacturing 2/	37	41	25	38	45	67
Ordnance and accessories	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	(3)
Food and kindred products	3	4	2	4	2	4
Tobacco manufactures	---	(3)	---	(3)	---	(3)
Textile mill products	1	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Apparel 4/	1	1	1	(3)	(3)	(3)
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	2	1	1	1	1	1
Furniture and fixtures	1	1	1	(3)	1	1
Paper and allied products	2	2	1	1	2	2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	1	1	(3)	1	1
Chemicals and allied products	2	2	1	1	2	2
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	(3)	1	(3)	2	(3)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	2	1	4	1	19
Leather and leather products	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	3	1	2	1	3
Primary metal industries	3	4	2	1	4	3
Fabricated metal products 5/	6	6	3	2	5	5
Machinery, except electrical	5	6	4	3	7	5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	4	2	6	3	9
Transportation equipment	3	3	4	12	10	13
Instruments, etc. 6/	1	(3)	1	(3)	1	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	1	(3)	(3)	1	1

Table 3. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, first 9 months, 1975-76 1/--continued

Industry group	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
Nonmanufacturing 2/----	63	59	75	62	55	33
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries----------------	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Mining------------------------	23	20	24	14	6	3
Contract construction--------	14	11	21	10	28	10
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services------------------	5	8	6	21	8	8
Wholesale and retail trade----	7	10	4	3	4	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate---------------	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	(3)
Services--------------------	4	5	2	5	1	4
Government 7/----------------	10	5	20	8	7	4

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, days of idleness to all stoppages in effect.
2/ The number of stoppages reported for a division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in two or more groups have been counted in each. Workers and days idle have been allocated among the respective groups.
3/ Less than 0.5 percent.
4/ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.
5/ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
6/ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
7/ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Dash (-) denotes zero.
p=preliminary.

Table 4. Percent distribution of work stoppages by major issue, first 9 months, 1975-76 1/

Major issue	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All issues	100	100	100	100	100	100
General wage changes	53	48	48	64	72	83
Supplementary benefits	1	1	2	(2)	1	(2)
Wage adjustments	3	3	2	2	1	2
Hours of work	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other contractual matters	2	1	1	(2)	2	(2)
Union organization and security	5	4	6	2	5	3
Job security	5	5	11	6	9	4
Plant administration	22	27	24	21	10	5
Other working conditions	3	4	2	3	1	1
Interunion or intraunion matters	7	6	4	3	1	1
Not available	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, days idle to all stoppages in effect.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.
3/ It is not possible to make a valid comparison between the 2 years because collection of data for the first 9 months of 1976 has not been completed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

Table 5. Percent distribution of work stoppages by size, first 9 months, 1975-76 1/

Number of workers involved	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All stoppages----------	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 - 19----------------------	12	13	(2)	(2)	1	1
20 - 99---------------------	37	36	5	4	6	6
100 - 249-------------------	25	24	11	9	10	10
250 - 499-------------------	15	16	14	12	11	10
500 - 999-------------------	7	6	13	9	15	10
1,000 - 4,999---------------	4	4	22	15	24	20
5,000 - 9,999---------------	(2)	(2)	7	6	8	5
10,000 and over-------------	(2)	(2)	28	46	27	40

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to those disputes beginning during the period, days idle to all stoppages in effect.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

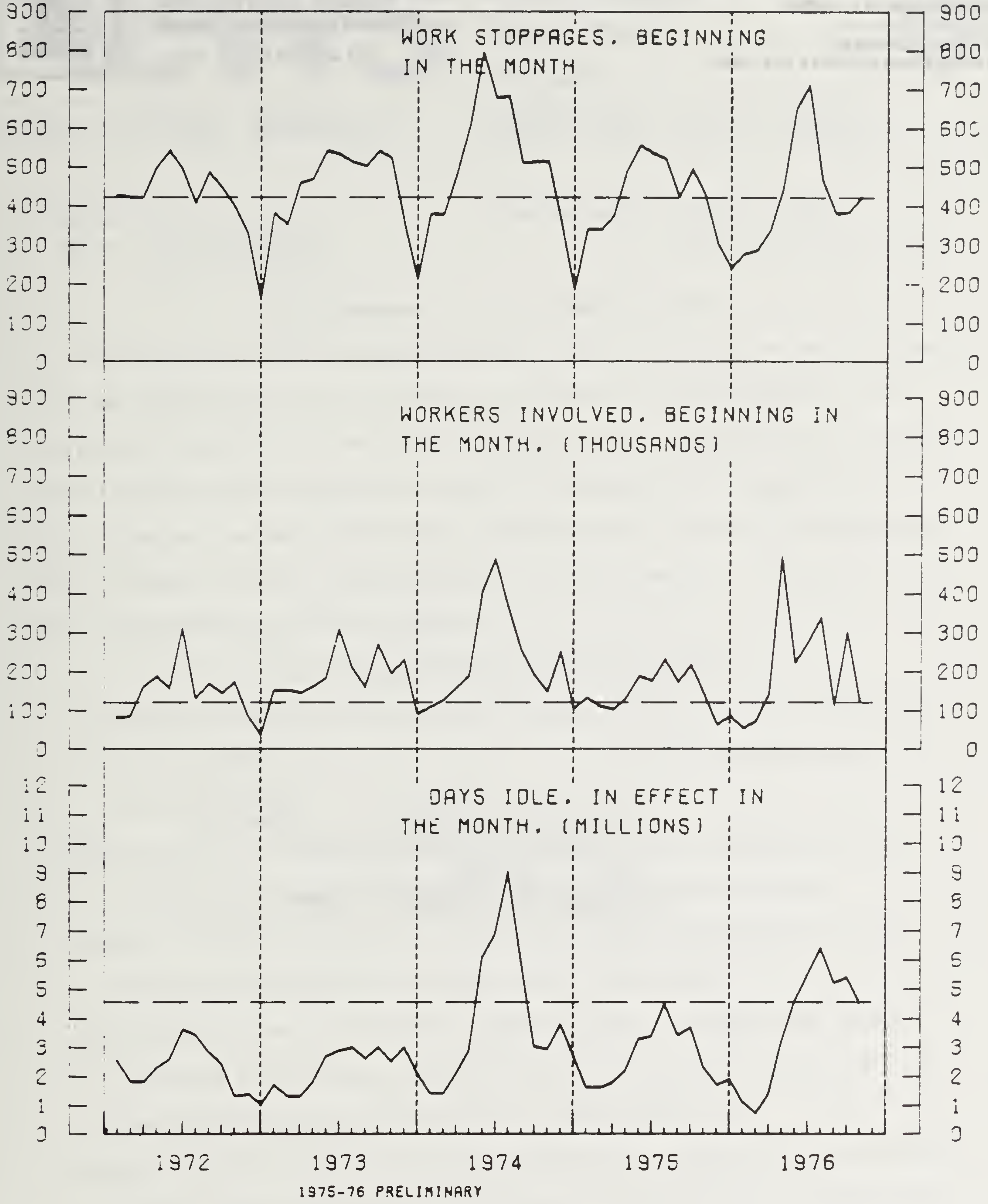
Table 6. Percent distribution of work stoppages by duration, first 9 months, 1975-76 1/

Duration	Stoppages ending in period					
	Number		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All stoppages	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 day	19	15	13	9	1	1
2 - 3 days	14	10	11	27	1	4
4 - 6 days	11	9	10	8	2	2
7 - 14 days	15	15	17	17	8	9
15 - 29 days	14	17	21	14	15	15
30 - 59 days	15	23	18	16	26	26
60 - 89 days	6	5	5	2	16	7
90 days and over	6	5	6	7	31	38

1/ Data refer to all stoppages ending during the period.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1972-76



1975-76 PRELIMINARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Washington, D.C.
P. Verrochi (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-1363
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M., EDT,
Friday, October 29, 1976

Work Stoppages: First 9 Months of 1976

Idleness attributable to work stoppages, at 0.22 percent of estimated working time, was higher in the first 9 months of 1976 than in the same period in 1975, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The 2.2 working days idle per thousand in 1976 compared with the 1.7 days per thousand in the first 9 months of 1975. A total of 33.6 million days of idleness has been recorded thus far in 1976, some 8.3 million more than in the first 9 months of 1975. (See table 1.)

Total Stoppages During the First 9 Months

- An estimated 4,092 work stoppages were in effect during the first 9 months of 1976, 215 fewer than in 1975, and 1,127 below those recorded in the same period of 1974.
- Approximately 2.1 million workers were involved in these stoppages this year, 559,000 more than were reported for the first 9 months of 1975.
- Strikes in 1976 were significantly larger than those that occurred in 1975, averaging 503 and 348 workers per strike, respectively.
- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) was 16.3 days, a slight decrease from the 16.9 days in 1975, and the shortest duration for the first 9 months since 1973.
- Idleness in large disputes (involving 5,000 workers or more) in 1976 was appreciably greater than in 1975, accounting for approximately 43 percent and 32 percent of all days off the job, respectively.

Total Stoppages in September

- Idleness in September, at 0.31 percent of estimated total working time (3.1 working days per thousand), was slightly above the 0.29 percent recorded in August. This was the highest idleness rate for September since 1970.
- An estimated 637 stoppages were in effect this month, 81 fewer than in August, and 270 under the September 1975 total.
- Approximately 413,000 workers were involved in these stoppages, slightly above the previous month and the highest for September since 1970.
- Days of idleness in September increased slightly over the previous month, from 5.2 million to 5.4 million. This total exceeded the September 1975 total by 1.7 million days.
- Strikes in September were larger than those in August, averaging 648 and 552 workers per strike, respectively. On the average, stoppages this September were the largest recorded for the month since 1970.
- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) in September decreased from the previous month, from 13.2 to 13.0 days, but was significantly longer than the 9.9 day average duration in September 1975.
- Eight large strikes (involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in September, the same as in August. The 8 disputes accounted for 58 percent of workers and 50 percent of days idle in September. Both proportions were marginally higher than August. Four of the 8 large stoppages continued into October.

Stoppages Beginning in September

- An estimated 384 stoppages began in September, 5 more than in August and the lowest September total since 1971.
- Some 300,000 workers engaged in new strikes this month, compared with 112,000 in August and 217,000 in September 1975.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to September, 1976

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 9 Months						
1968	4,101	4,270	2,176	2,264	40,903	.31
1969	4,649	4,818	1,963	2,042	31,513	.23
1970	4,704	4,883	2,535	2,733	43,853	.32
1971	4,300	4,531	2,754	2,839	33,936	.25
1972	4,130	4,346	1,421	1,536	23,356	.17
1973	4,271	4,432	1,736	1,801	20,303	.14
1974	5,025	5,219	2,278	2,340	38,650	.26
1975	4,066	4,307	1,453	1,499	25,320	.17
[1] 1976	3,942	4,092	2,013	2,058	33,583	.22
September						
1968	448	738	170	349	3,081	.22
1969	554	904	186	275	2,193	.15
1970	560	971	591	785	8,670	.57
1971	352	670	111	330	3,230	.21
1972	444	733	143	260	2,403	.16
1973	541	883	269	368	2,954	.20
1974	514	910	188	395	3,028	.19
1975						
January	340	581	132	178	1,605	.09
February	339	540	109	171	1,557	.11
March	375	612	101	169	1,774	.11
April	491	751	131	205	2,177	.13
May	555	850	187	265	3,319	.20
June	533	876	174	298	3,362	.20
July	518	899	231	382	4,465	.26
August	420	836	172	325	3,377	.20
September	495	907	217	372	3,684	.22
October	426	823	143	246	2,327	.14
November	300	656	63	143	1,737	.11
December	239	566	86	153	1,854	.11
[1] 1976						
January	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
February	288	474	74	114	726	.05
March	339	531	143	180	1,398	.08
April	446	650	493	550	3,222	.18
May	653	912	222	402	4,633	.29
June	712	1,072	276	457	5,463	.31
July	463	917	338	633	6,438	.38
August	379	718	112	396	5,223	.29
September	384	637	300	413	5,359	.31

[1] Preliminary.

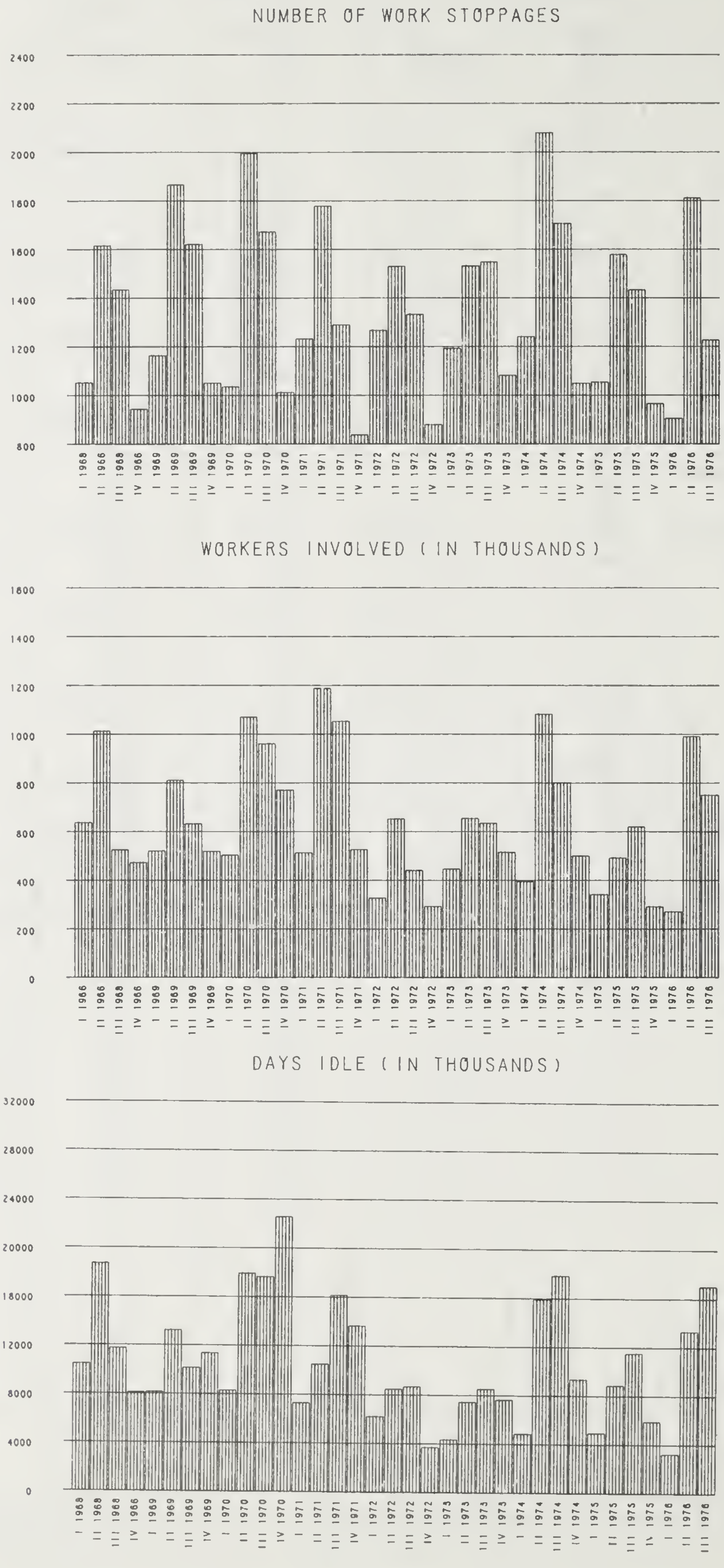
All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, September 1976

Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Ford Motor Company Interstate	UAW-Ind.	9/15	--	170,000	2,040,000
B. F. Goodrich and Uniroyal, Inc. Interstate	URW	4/21	9/8	21,330 3/	94,150 4/
United Parcel Service 15 Eastern States	IBT-Ind.	9/15	--	18,000	216,000
Construction Industry Spokane, Washington	PPF	6/2	--	8,300	93,940 4/
Southern California Rapid Transit District Los Angeles, California	UTU & ATU	8/23	9/21	6,300	88,200
Trans World Airlines Interstate	IAM	9/18	9/18	6,100	6,100
Vornado, Inc. Interstate	RCIA	8/25	--	5,300	100,300
John Morrell Company Interstate	MCBW	9/1	9/10	5,200	36,400
			TOTALS:	240,530	2,675,090

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as Independent (Ind.).
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Revised.
4/ Staggered idleness.

Work stoppages by quarter, 1968-76



1976 Preliminary

QUARTER AND YEAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

News United States
Department
of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Washington, D.C. 20212
P. Verrochi (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-1270
FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Wednesday, September 29, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: August 1976

Idleness attributable to work stoppages in August declined for the first time since February 1976, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. All other major measures of strike activity decreased as well, following a seasonal pattern, with the number of work stoppages declining for the second consecutive month. Nevertheless, the August idleness rate, 0.29 percent of the estimated total working time (2.9 working days idle per thousand) was the highest August rate since 1974.

Idleness for the first 8 months of 1976 was 0.21 percent of estimated total working time, compared with 0.19 and 0.26 percent in 1975 and 1974, respectively.

Total Stoppages in August

- An estimated 718 stoppages were in effect this month, 199 fewer than in July and 113 under the August 1975 total.
- Approximately 396,000 workers were involved in these stoppages, well below the previous month but the highest for August since 1974.
- Days of idleness in August decreased to 5.2 million, or 1.2 million less than in July. This total exceeded the August 1975 level by 1.8 million days.
- Strikes in August were smaller than those in July, averaging 552 and 690 workers per strike, respectively. On the average, stoppages this August were the largest recorded for the month since 1971.

- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) increased in August to 13.2 days, compared with 10.2 days in July and 10.4 days in August 1975.
- Eight large strikes (involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in August, compared with eleven 1/ in July. The 8 disputes accounted for 51 percent of the workers and 47 percent of the days idle in August. The proportions in July did not differ significantly. Three of the 8 large strikes continued into September.

Stoppages beginning in August

- An estimated 379 stoppages began in August, 84 fewer than in July and the lowest August total since 1964.
- Some 112,000 workers participated in new strikes this month, compared with 338,000 in July and 172,000 in August 1975.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

1/ The General Electric Company strike in Evandale, Ohio, was erroneously listed as involving 5,000 workers or more in the July release. The revised data exclude it from large strikes in July.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to August, 1976.

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 8 Months						
1969	4,095	4,264	1,777	1,856	29,319	.24
1970	4,144	4,323	1,944	2,142	35,184	.29
1971	3,948	4,179	2,643	2,728	30,706	.25
1972	3,686	3,902	1,278	1,393	20,953	.17
1973	3,730	3,891	1,467	1,532	17,349	.13
1974	4,511	4,705	2,090	2,153	35,623	.26
1975	3,571	3,812	1,237	1,282	25,320	.19
1976	3,558	3,708	1,713	1,758	28,223	.21
August						
1969	538	915	191	395	3,634	.24
1970	527	950	127	341	3,852	.26
1971	438	891	195	502	5,037	.32
1972	485	790	168	270	2,840	.17
1973	498	864	158	308	2,571	.14
1974	509	1,057	254	572	5,882	.33
1975 January	340	581	132	178	1,605	.09
February	339	540	109	171	1,557	.11
March	375	612	101	169	1,774	.11
April	491	751	131	205	2,177	.13
May	555	850	187	265	3,319	.20
June	533	876	174	298	3,362	.20
July	518	899	231	382	4,465	.26
August	420	836	172	325	3,377	.20
September	495	907	217	372	3,684	.22
October	426	823	143	246	2,327	.14
November	300	656	63	143	1,737	.11
December	239	566	86	153	1,854	.11
1/ 1976 January	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
February	288	474	74	114	726	.05
March	339	531	143	180	1,398	.08
April	446	650	493	550	3,222	.18
May	653	912	222	402	4,633	.29
June	712	1,072	276	457	5,463	.31
July	463	917	338	633	6,438	.38
August	379	718	112	396	5,223	.29

1/ Preliminary.

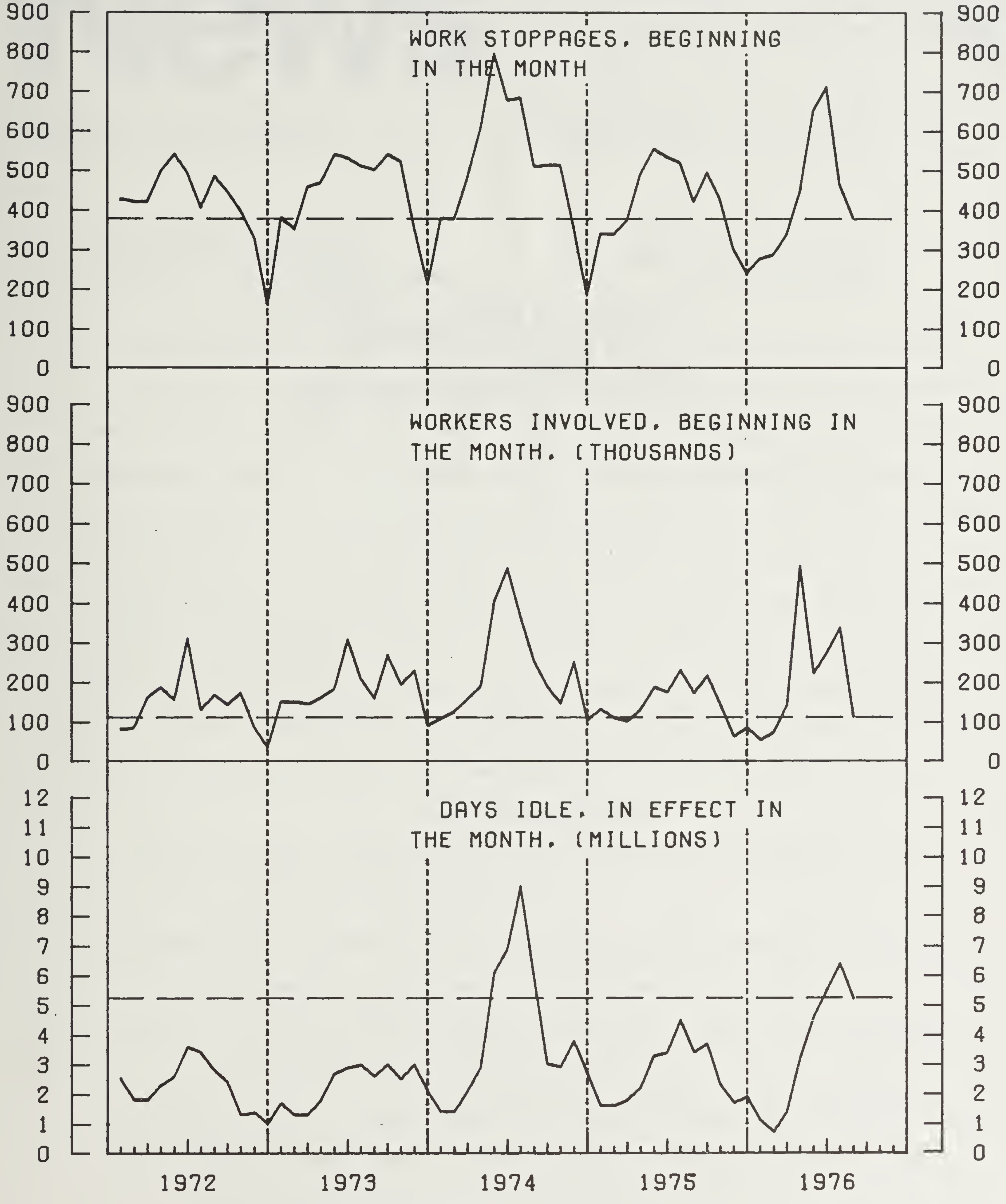
All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of materiel or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, August 1976.

Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	Days Idle 2/
Bituminous Coal Industry, Interstate	UMW-Ind.	7/9	8/13	80,000	780,250 3/
Rubber Manufacturing Companies	URW	4/21	--	60,000	1,241,000 3/
Health and Hospital Corp. New York City, N. Y.	SCME	8/4	8/7	18,000	54,000
Westinghouse Electric Co., Interstate	IBEW, IUE	7/12	--	10,100 4/	43,700 3/
Construction Industry Mobile, Alabama	Building Trades	7/1	8/13	10,000	100,000
Bituminous Coal Industry Alabama-Statewide	UMW-Ind.	8/23	8/26	8,500	34,000
Construction Industry Spokane, Wash.	PPF	6/2	--	8,300	182,600
Southern California Rapid Transit District Los Angeles, Calif.	UTU	8/23	--	6,300	44,100
			TOTAL:	201,200	2,479,650

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Staggered idleness.
4/ Revised.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1972-76



1975-76 PRELIMINARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

News United States Department of Labor
Office of Information Washington, D.C. 20210

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
F. Kanterman (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-1169
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
August 27, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: JULY 1976 AND A SIX-MONTH SUMMARY ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Idleness attributable to work stoppages rose in July for the fifth consecutive month, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. At 0.38 percent of estimated total working time (3.8 working days idle per thousand), this month's idleness rate was well above that for any month since July 1974's rate of 0.51 percent. (See table 1.) While the number of strikes declined from June to July, the numbers of workers and days of idleness increased substantially, a movement directly attributable to several large, protracted strikes, most notably in the mining, rubber, construction, and electrical machinery industries.

Idleness for the first 7 months of 1976 was 0.20 percent, compared with 0.16 and 0.25 percent in 1975 and 1974, respectively.

Total Stoppages in July

- An estimated 917 stoppages were in effect this month, 155 fewer than in June, but slightly more than in July 1975.
- Approximately 633,000 workers were involved in these stoppages, well above the previous month and the highest for July since 1974.
- Days of idleness in July increased to 6.4 million, almost 1 million more than in June, and almost 2 million above July 1975.
- Strikes in July were larger than those in June, averaging 690 and 426 workers per strike, respectively. On the average, stoppages this July were the largest recorded for the month since 1971.

- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) declined in July to 10.2 days, compared with 12.0 days in June and 11.7 days in July 1975.
- Twelve large strikes (involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in July, compared with nine in June. The 12 disputes accounted for 52 percent of both the workers and days idle in July. Large disputes in June represented 32 percent of all strikers and 38 percent of total idleness that month.

Stoppages beginning in July

- An estimated 463 stoppages began in July, 249 fewer than in June and the lowest July total since 1972.
- Some 338,000 workers participated in new strikes this month, compared with 276,000 in June and 231,000 in July 1975.

Characteristics of work stoppages, first 6 months of 1975 and 1976

Preliminary data on the characteristics of work stoppages for the first 6 months of the year are available for the first time with this release. Because contract terminations for various industries tend to be concentrated in certain months and strikes during the contract term are not uniformly distributed by month, data for only 6 months may not reflect the pattern for the full year.

The distribution of strikes throughout the economy showed only slight variation on an industry by industry basis between the first 6 months of 1975 and 1976. (See table 3.) In both periods, the manufacturing sector accounted for almost 40 percent of the stoppages.

During the first half of 1976, as in 1975, 28 percent of the workers involved in disputes were in manufacturing, with 72 percent in nonmanufacturing. However, partially due to the pattern of contract expirations, specific industries, such as rubber manufacturing and transportation, experienced marked shifts in the concentration of strikers. There was a slight change in the distribution of idleness between the two sectors, with manufacturing increasing its share in 1976.

The proportion of strikes resulting from plant administration issues rose to 41 percent during the first half of 1976, compared with 26 percent in the comparable 1975 period. (See table 4.) At the same time, the proportion of stoppages resulting from disuptes over general wage changes declined to 35 percent in 1976, down from 50 percent in 1975. In both years, however, this issue accounted for over one-half of all workers involved and approximately three-quarters of all idleness.

Approximately 9 out of every 10 strikes in both 1975 and 1976 involved fewer than 500 workers. (See table 5.)

In 1976, approximately 34 percent of all disputes lasted less than one full week, compared with 47 percent in 1975. (See table 6.) The proportion of stoppages ranging in duration from one week to one month remained relatively constant over the 2-year period, while those lasting one full month or more represented 38 percent of the total in 1976, compared with 25 percent in 1975.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work Stoppages, selected periods to July, 1976.

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
						In effect during month or year	
		Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 7 Months	1968 --------	3,187	3,356	1,852	1,940	33,773	.33
	1969 --------	3,557	3,726	1,586	1,665	25,685	.24
	1970 --------	3,617	3,796	1,816	2,015	31,332	.29
	1971 --------	3,510	3,741	2,449	2,534	25,669	.24
	1972 --------	3,201	3,417	1,110	1,225	18,113	.17
	1973 --------	3,232	3,393	1,309	1,374	14,778	.13
	1974 --------	4,002	4,196	1,840	1,902	29,741	.25
	1975 --------	3,151	3,392	1,065	1,111	18,259	.16
1/	1976 --------	3,179	3,329	1,601	1,646	23,001	.20
July	1968 --------	520	880	202	465	4,612	.30
	1969 --------	528	883	255	462	4,311	.27
	1970 --------	585	989	242	467	5,112	.32
	1971 --------	499	938	748	938	7,895	.52
	1972 --------	404	706	130	384	3,437	.23
	1973 --------	509	860	208	324	2,996	.19
	1974 --------	683	1,199	364	667	8,954	.51
1975	January -----	340	581	132	178	1,605	.09
	February ----	339	540	109	171	1,557	.11
	March -------	375	612	101	169	1,774	.11
	April -------	491	751	131	205	2,177	.13
	May ---------	555	850	187	265	3,319	.20
	June --------	533	876	174	298	3,362	.20
	July --------	518	899	231	382	4,465	.26
	August ------	420	836	172	325	3,377	.20
	September ---	495	907	217	372	3,684	.22
	October -----	426	823	143	246	2,327	.14
	November ----	300	656	63	143	1,737	.11
	December ----	239	566	86	153	1,854	.11
1/ 1976	January -----	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
	February ----	288	474	74	114	726	.05
	March -------	339	531	143	180	1,398	.08
	April -------	446	650	493	550	3,222	.18
	May ---------	653	912	222	402	4,633	.29
	June --------	712	1,072	276	457	5,463	.31
	July --------	463	917	338	633	6,438	.38

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more.

Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	Days Idle 2/
Bituminous Coal Industry Interstate	UMW-Ind.	7/19	--	80,000	399,250 3/
Rubber Manufacturing Co's. Interstate	URW	4/21	--	60,000	1,260,000
Westinghouse Electric Co. Interstate	IBEW, IUE, & UE-Ind.	7/12	--	55,000	259,000 3/
League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes New York City, N. Y.	RWDSU	7/7	7/16	40,000	320,000
California Processors, Inc. Intrastate, Calif.	IBT-Ind.	7/20	7/30	35,000	315,000
General Electric Co. Louisville, Ky.	IAM	6/28	7/2	15,240 4/	30,480
Construction Industry Arizona-Statewide	Building Trades	6/22	7/8	10,000	50,000
Construction Industry Mobile, Alabama	Building Trades	7/1	--	10,000	210,000
Construction Industry Spokane, Washington	PPF	6/2	--	8,300	174,300
Cessna Aircraft Co. Wichita, Ks.	IAM	6/28	7/28	6,500	123,500
County of Alameda Oakland, Calif.	SEIU	6/1	7/26	5,500	71,500
General Electric Co. Avondale, Ohio	IAM & UAW-Ind.	6/28	--	5,516	115,836
			TOTAL:	331,056	3,328,866

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Staggered idleness.

4/ Revised.

Table 3. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, first 6 months, 1975-76 1/

Industry group	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All industries 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Manufacturing 2/	37	38	28	28	49	55
Ordnance and accessories	(3)	(3)	1	(3)	(3)	(3)
Food and kindred products	4	4	2	2	3	4
Tobacco manufactures	---	---	---	---	---	---
Textile mill products	(3)	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Apparel 4/	1	1	1	(3)	1	(3)
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1	1	1	1	1	2
Furniture and fixtures	1	1	1	(3)	2	1
Paper and allied products	1	2	1	1	1	2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1	1	1	(3)	(3)	1
Chemicals and allied products	2	2	1	1	3	3
Petroleum refining and related industries	1	(3)	2	(3)	4	(3)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1	2	(3)	6	1	11
Leather and leather products	(3)	---	(3)	---	(3)	---
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	3	1	2	1	2
Primary metal industries	3	3	2	2	4	5
Fabricated metal products 5/	6	5	3	2	5	6
Machinery, except electrical	5	6	3	4	6	7
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	2	3	2	3	3	4
Transportation equipment	3	3	5	3	12	5
Instruments, etc. 6/	1	(3)	1	(3)	1	(3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	1	(3)	(3)	1	2

Table 3. Percent distribution of work stoppages by industry, first 6 months, 1975-76 1/--continued

Industry group	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
Nonmanufacturing 2/ ----	63	62	72	72	51	45
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ------------------	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Mining ----------------------	27	27	26	20	6	4
Contract construction --------	14	11	28	11	31	15
Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services -------------------	5	7	6	31	7	12
Wholesale and retail trade ---	7	8	4	2	3	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate ----------------	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	1
Services ---------------------	4	4	2	3	1	4
Government 7/ ---------------	6	4	6	5	3	5

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, days of idleness to all stoppages in effect.
2/ The number of stoppages reported for a division may not equal the sum of its components because individual stoppages occurring in two or more groups have been counted in each. Workers and days idle have been allocated among the respective groups.
3/ Less than 0.5 percent.
4/ Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.
5/ Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.
6/ Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
7/ The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Dash (-) denotes zero.
p = preliminary.

Table 4. Percent distribution of work stoppages by major issue, first 6 months, 1975-76 1/

Major issue	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All issues ----------	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
General wage changes -------	50	35	54	57	79	73
Supplementary benefits -----	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)
Wage adjustments -----------	3	3	3	2	1	4
Hours of work -------------	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other contractual matters --	2	1	2	(2)	2	1
Union organization and security ----------------	5	3	2	2	3	4
Job security --------------	5	7	9	6	7	7
Plant administration -------	26	41	23	28	7	9
Other working conditions ---	3	5	3	3	(2)	1
Interunion or intraunion matters -----------------	6	5	4	2	1	1
Not available -------------	1	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to disputes that began in the period, days idle to all stoppages in effect.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.
3/ It is not possible to make a valid comparison between the 2 years because collection of data for the first 6 months of 1976 has not been completed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

Table 5. Percent distribution of work stoppages by size, first 6 months, 1975-76 1/

Number of workers involved	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All stoppages ------	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
6 - 19 --------------------	12	13	1	(2)	1	1
20 - 99 -------------------	37	35	6	4	6	7
100 - 249 -----------------	25	26	12	10	10	13
250 - 499 -----------------	15	16	16	13	11	13
500 - 999 -----------------	7	7	14	10	16	14
1,000 - 4,999 -------------	4	3	26	14	26	23
5,000 - 9,999 -------------	(2)	1	7	8	6	8
10,000 and over -----------	(2)	(2)	19	40	26	21

1/ The number of stoppages and workers involved relate to those disputes beginning during the period, days idle to all stoppages in effect.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

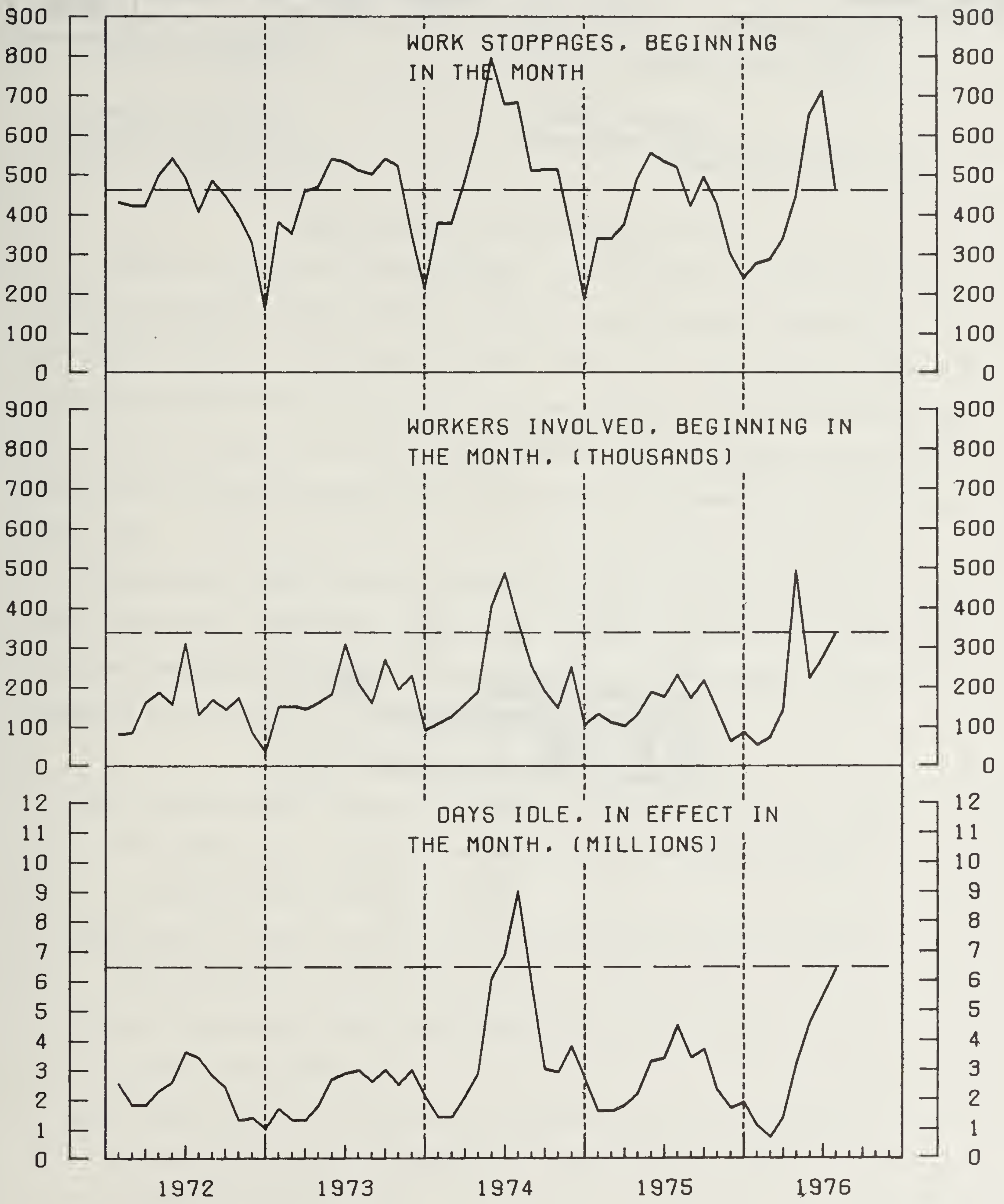
Table 6. Percent distribution of work stoppages by duration, first 6 months, 1975-76 1/

Duration	Stoppages ending in period					
	Number		Workers involved		Days idle	
	1975	1976p	1975	1976p	1975	1976p
All stoppages ------	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1 day ---------------------	21	17	17	9	1	1
2 - 3 days ----------------	15	9	13	32	2	5
4 - 6 days ----------------	11	8	12	6	3	2
7 - 14 days ---------------	15	11	15	12	6	7
15 - 29 days --------------	15	17	18	16	15	21
30 - 59 days --------------	13	30	13	21	21	36
60 - 89 days --------------	6	3	5	1	15	5
90 days and over ----------	6	5	8	3	38	22

1/ Data refer to all stoppages ending during the period.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
p = preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1972-76



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

News United States Department of Labor

Office of Information Washington, D.C. 20210

Washington, D.C. 20212
C. Hickman (202) 523-1755
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-1069
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Thursday, July 29, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: First 6 Months of 1976

Idleness attributable to work stoppages in the first half of 1976 was 0.16 percent of estimated working time (1.6 working days per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. This rate was higher than the levels for the same 6 month periods in 1973 (0.12) and 1975 (0.14) but below 1974 (0.21). Large stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more--particularly the rubber industry strike--were primarily responsible for the increase over 1975.

Historically, strike activity accelerates in the second calendar quarter. This year idleness rose somewhat faster than usual. Although first quarter idleness this year was lower than all comparable 3 month periods in the last decade, the first 6 months of 1976 were below only 5 of the last 10 years.

Total Stoppages During the First 6 Months

- An estimated 2,866 stoppages were in effect during the first half of 1976, the lowest total since 1968, and one of the few measures of strike activity to have declined from 1975.
- Approximately 1,308,000 workers were involved in 1976 stoppages, 428,000 more than in the first half of 1975.
- Workers involved per strike rose substantially, averaging 306 in 1975 and 456 so far this year.
- The average duration of stoppages (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) was approximately 12.7 days so far in 1976, compared to 15.7 last year.

- Idleness in large disputes (involving 5,000 workers or more) was responsible for about 37 percent of idleness in the first half of 1976, compared with 25 percent recorded in the first half of 1974 and 1975. This rise was caused in large part by a 3 month rubber industry strike that had not been settled at the end of the first half.

Stoppages Beginning in the First 6 Months

An estimated 2,716 disputes began in the first 6 months of 1976 which involved some 1,262,000 workers, well above the 2,633 disputes and 834,000 workers recorded in the same period during 1975.

Total Stoppages in June

- Idleness in June was 0.31 percent of total estimated working time, compared to 0.29 last month, and 0.20 in June 1975. The June rate was the highest level recorded for any month since August 1974.
- Stoppages in effect during June totaled 1,072, the highest number recorded since July 1974.
- Some 457,000 workers were involved in June walkouts, an increase of 55,000 from May, and 159,000 over June 1975. Stoppages in June averaged 426 workers, declining from 441 workers in May, but more than the 340 recorded in June 1975.
- The estimated 5,463,000 days of idleness in June were 830,000 more than in May and the highest idleness since August 1974.
- More stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more were reported in June than in any month this year. These stoppages accounted for 38 percent of all days idle, compared with 40 percent in May. Workers involved in large strikes represented 32 percent of all strikers in June.

Stoppages Beginning in June

- The 712 new stoppages in June exceeded any month since May 1974. New stoppages last month totaled 653.
- An estimated 276,000 workers were involved in stoppages beginning in June, compared to 222,000 in May and 174,000 one year ago.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work Stoppages, selected periods to June, 1976

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
						In effect during month or year	
		Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 6 Months	1968	2,667	2,836	1,650	1,738	29,161	.33
	1969	3,029	3,198	1,331	1,410	21,374	.24
	1970	3,032	3,211	1,574	1,773	26,220	.29
	1971	3,011	3,242	1,701	1,786	17,775	.20
	1972	2,797	3,013	980	1,095	14,676	.16
	1973	2,723	2,884	1,101	1,165	11,782	.12
	1974	3,319	3,513	1,476	1,538	20,787	.21
	1975	2,633	2,874	834	880	13,795	.14
1/	1976	2,716	2,866	1,262	1,308	16,562	.16
June	1968	500	810	169	400	5,577	.40
	1969	565	911	215	500	4,723	.31
	1970	657	1,060	288	538	5,846	.36
	1971	617	1,031	280	420	4,094	.26
	1972	491	818	311	413	3,606	.22
	1973	530	864	308	395	2,903	.18
	1974	677	1,187	488	707	6,940	.43
2/ 1975	January	340	581	132	178	1,605	.09
	February	339	540	109	171	1,557	.11
	March	375	612	101	169	1,774	.11
	April	491	751	131	205	2,177	.13
	May	555	850	187	265	3,319	.20
	June	533	876	174	298	3,362	.20
	July	518	899	231	382	4,465	.26
	August	420	836	172	325	3,377	.20
	September	495	907	217	372	3,684	.22
	October	426	823	143	246	2,327	.14
	November	300	656	63	143	1,737	.11
	December	239	566	86	153	1,854	.11
1/ 1976	January	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
	February	288	474	74	114	726	.05
	March	339	531	143	180	1,398	.08
	April	446	650	493	550	3,222	.18
	May	653	912	222	402	4,633	.29
	June	712	1,072	276	457	5,463	.31

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, June 1976

Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	Days Idle 2/
Rubber Manufacturing Companies 3/ Interstate	URW	4/21	--	60,000	1,320,000
Commonwealth of Massachusetts Statewide	SCME	6/21	6/23	20,000	60,000
General Electric, Co. Louisville, Ky.	IAM	6/28	--	14,640	43,920
No. California Warehousing Employers Assn. No. California	ILWU (Ind.), IBT (Ind.)	6/4	--	12,000	228,000
Construction Industry Arizona Statewide	LIUNA, IBT (Ind.), IUOE	6/22	--	10,000	70,000
Construction Industry Spokane, Wash.	PPF	6/2	--	8,300	174,300
Construction Industry Boston, Mass. and Vicinity	CJA	6/21	6/28	8,000	48,000
Cessna Aircraft Co. Wichita, Kan.	IAM	6/28	--	6,500	19,500
County of Alameda Oakland, Calif.	SEIU	6/1	--	5,500	121,000
			TOTAL	144,940	2,084,720

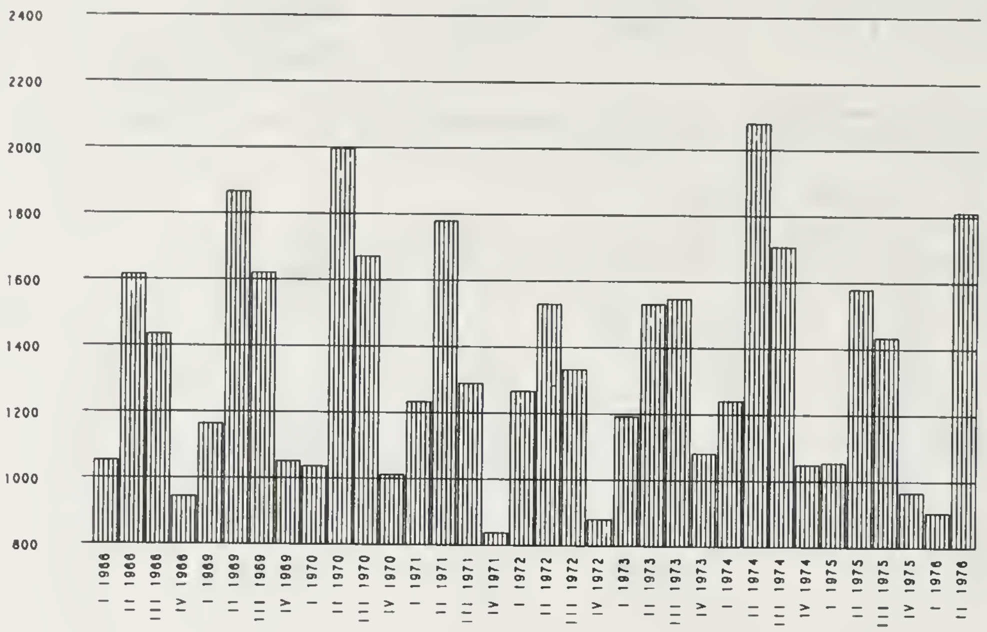
1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent.

2/ Preliminary.

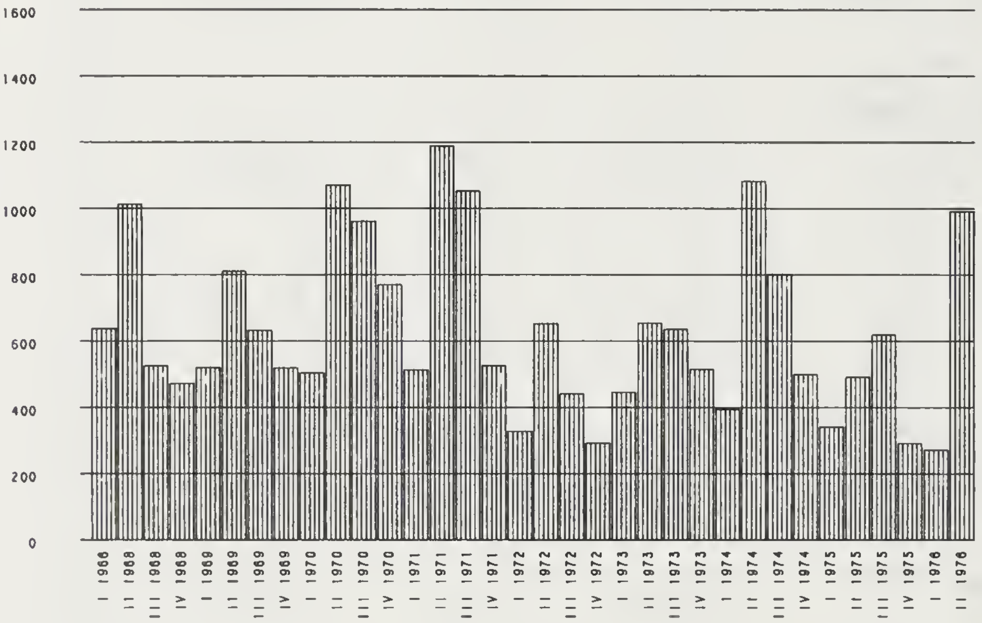
3/ The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; B. F. Goodrich Co.; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; and Uniroyal, Inc.

Work stoppages by quarter, 1968-76

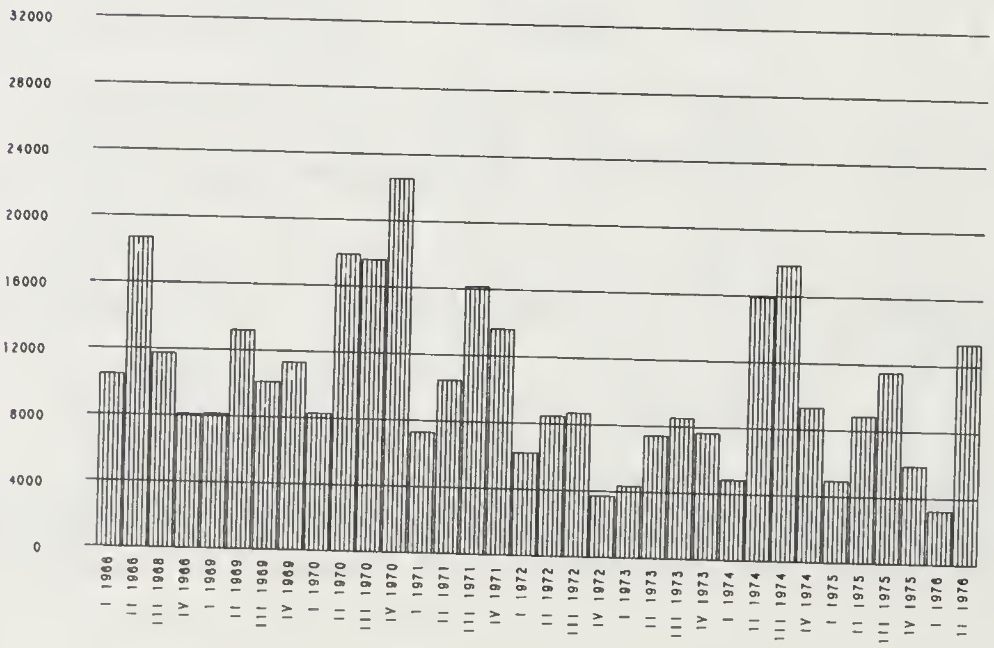
NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES



WORKERS INVOLVED (IN THOUSANDS)



DAYS IDLE (IN THOUSANDS)



1976 preliminary

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S.MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

ILIR

News United States Department of Labor

Office of Information Washington, D.C. 20210

Washington, D.C. 20212
C. Hickman (202) 523-1755
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-977
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. (E.D.T.)
Monday, June 28, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: May 1976

Idleness attributable to work stoppages increased in May for the third consecutive month, reaching the highest level since August 1974, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The 0.29 percent of estimated total working time due to work stoppages this month (2.9 working days idle per thousand) exceeded the 0.18 percent recorded in April 1976, the 0.20 percent in May 1975. Work stoppage activity customarily peaks in the late spring and early summer months.

Cumulative idleness for the first 5 months of 1976 reached 0.13 percent of estimated total working time, matching the level recorded for the same period last year.

Total Stoppages in May

- The number of stoppages in effect rose to 912, well above the April total of 650 and also higher than the 850 stoppages which occurred in May 1975.
- Approximately 402,000 workers were involved in stoppages during May, a decline from the abnormally high April total of 555,000 workers caused by a brief stoppage in the trucking industry. The total in May 1975 was 265,000.
- Days of idleness increased to 4.6 million in May, the highest for any month since August 1974. Days of idleness were 3.3 million in May 1975.
- Work stoppages in May averaged 441 workers per strike, smaller than the 846 average in April, but larger than the May 1975 average of 312 workers.
- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days per worker involved) was 11.5 days in May, an increase over the 5.9 days in April. In May 1975, average strike duration was 12.5 days.

- Eight strikes involving 5,000 workers or more were in effect during May, compared with seven in April. The eight large strikes accounted for 40 percent of all days idle in May, compared with 48 percent of total idleness in April. Workers involved in large strikes represented 31 percent of all strikers in May. Almost two-thirds of the idleness resulting from large strikes in May was attributable to the work stoppage in the rubber industry. (See table 2.)

Stoppages Beginning in May

- More stoppages started in May--653--than in any month since July 1974. New stoppages in May 1975 totaled 555.
- An estimated 222,000 workers participated in stoppages that began in May, compared with 493,000 in April and 187,000 in May 1975.

Work Stoppages 1975 - Final Data

- Work stoppage data for 1975 are now final. (See table 1.) Additional information will be available in a summary report scheduled to be released in August.

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 10 1976
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
DOC ER

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work Stoppages, selected periods to May, 1976.

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 5 Months						
1968 -----------	2,167	2,336	1,482	1,570	23,584	.32
1969 -----------	2,464	2,633	1,116	1,196	16,651	.22
1970 -----------	2,375	2,554	1,286	1,485	20,374	.27
1971 -----------	2,394	2,625	1,420	1,506	13,681	.18
1972 -----------	2,306	2,522	669	784	11,070	.14
1973 -----------	2,193	2,354	792	857	8,880	.11
1974 -----------	2,430	2,600	999	1,111	14,229	.17
1975 -----------	2,100	2,341	660	706	10,433	.13
1/ 1976 -----------	2,004	2,154	987	1,031	11,099	.13
May 1968 -----------	610	930	307	736	7,452	.49
1969 -----------	723	1,054	286	508	4,745	.32
1970 -----------	699	1,050	331	675	6,651	.46
1971 -----------	612	957	727	818	4,000	.28
1972 -----------	541	860	155	249	2.604	.16
1973 -----------	536	837	184	257	2,709	.16
1974 -----------	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
1975 Total	5,031	8,897	1,746	2,906	31,237	.16
January --------	340	581	132	178	1,605	.09
February -------	339	540	109	171	1,557	.11
March ----------	375	612	101	169	1,774	.11
April ----------	491	751	131	205	2,177	.13
May ------------	555	850	187	265	3,319	.20
June -----------	533	876	174	298	3,362	.20
July -----------	518	899	231	382	4,465	.26
August ---------	420	836	172	325	3,377	.20
September ------	495	907	217	372	3,684	.22
October --------	426	823	143	246	2,327	.14
November -------	300	656	63	143	1,737	.11
December -------	239	566	86	153	1,854	.11
1/ 1976 January --------	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
February -------	288	474	74	114	726	.05
March ----------	339	531	143	180	1,398	.08
April ----------	446	650	493	550	3,222	.18
May ------------	653	912	222	402	4,633	.29

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more.

Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers Involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Rubber Manufacturing Companies 3/ Interstate	URW	4/21	--	60,000	1,200,000
Apartment Buildings New York, New York	SEIU	5/3	5/19	20,000	180,000 4/
United Parcel Service 13 Midwestern States	IBT (Ind.)	5/1	5/17	14,000	154,000
Anheuser-Busch Interstate	IBT (Ind.)	3/1	5/27	7,800	148,200
City of San Francisco San Francisco, Calif.	PPF, CJA IBEW, LIUNA	3/31	5/7	7,200	36,000
Rockwell International Collins Radio Group Newport Beach, Calif. & Cedar Rapids, Iowa	IBEW & IAM	5/17	--	5,700	55,400 4/
Construction Industry Chattanooga, Tenn.	LIUNA, IUOE & BSOIW	5/3	5/24	5,000	80,000
Philadelphia Marine Trade Association Philadelphia, Penna.	WA (Ind.)	5/26	5/27	5,000	10,000
		TOTAL		124,000	1,863,600

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

3/ The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; B. F. Goodrich Co.; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; and Uniroyal Inc.

4/ Staggered idleness.

IL IR

News United States Department of Labor
Office of Information Washington, D.C. 20210

Washington, D.C. 20212
D. Hecker (202) 523-1755
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-873
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M., E.D.T.
Friday, May 28, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: April 1976

Idleness attributable to work stoppages in April increased for the second consecutive month, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. At 0.18 percent of estimated total working time (1.8 working days idle per thousand), idleness this month was higher than the levels recorded in March 1976 (0.08) and April 1975 (0.15). The substantial increase in time away from work this month was directly attributable to strikes in the trucking and rubber industries. These 2 stoppages accounted for about two-thirds of all workers involved in strikes in April. (See table 1.)

Idleness for the first 4 months of 1976 was 0.10 percent of estimated total working time, compared with 0.12 percent for the same periods in 1974 and in 1975.

Total Stoppages in April

- The number of stoppages increased in April; 650 were in effect this month, compared with 531 in March. This month's total was below the 741 stoppages in April 1975 and the lowest recorded for April since 1967.
- Approximately 550,000 workers were involved in these stoppages in April, well above the level of the previous month and the highest April level recorded since 1968.
- Days of idleness increased to 3.2 million in April, 130 percent more than in March 1976 and the highest April recorded since 1970.
- Strikes in April were larger than those in March 1976, averaging 846 and 339 workers per strike, respectively. On the average, stoppages this April were the largest recorded for the month since 1968.

THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUN 22 1976
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
DOC EX

- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) declined in April to 5.9 days, compared with 7.8 days in March and 11.4 days in April 1975. The major cause of this decrease was the short 300,000 worker strike in the trucking industry. (See table 2.)
- Seven large strikes (each involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in April, compared with 5 in March and none in February. These 7 strikes accounted for 48 percent of all days idle in April. In March of this year, large strikes contributed 32 percent of total idleness. (See table 2.)

Stoppages Beginning in April

- The number of stoppages beginning in April increased to 446 from 339 in the previous month, but was the lowest recorded for April since 1966.
- Approximately 493,000 workers participated in new strikes this month, compared with 143,000 in March and 130,000 in April 1975.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to April 1976.

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 4 Months						
1968	1,557	1,726	1,175	1,262	16,132	.28
1969	1,741	1,910	830	909	11,907	.20
1970	1,676	1,855	955	1,154	13,724	.23
1971	1,782	2,013	693	779	9,681	.16
1972	1,765	1,981	514	629	8,466	.14
1973	1,657	1,818	608	673	6,171	.10
1974	1,847	2,041	583	646	7,796	.12
1/ 1975	1,537	1,707	424	478	7,633	.12
1/ 1976	1,351	1,501	764	810	6,466	.10
April 1968	505	748	537	657	5,677	.38
1969	578	831	310	462	3,755	.24
1970	640	884	451	523	5,431	.34
1971	550	859	181	269	2,389	.15
1972	498	759	187	257	2,258	.15
1973	465	728	162	206	1,832	.11
1974	607	918	190	278	2,945	.17
1/ 1975 January	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
June	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28
July	626	1,039	292	565	5,799	.34
August	455	913	183	415	4,416	.27
September	363	667	154	310	3,947	.24
October	449	688	141	200	2,763	.17
November	332	628	63	179	2,084	.14
1/ 1976 January	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
February	288	474	74	114	726	.05
March	339	531	143	180	1,398	.08
April	446	650	493	550	3,222	.18

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

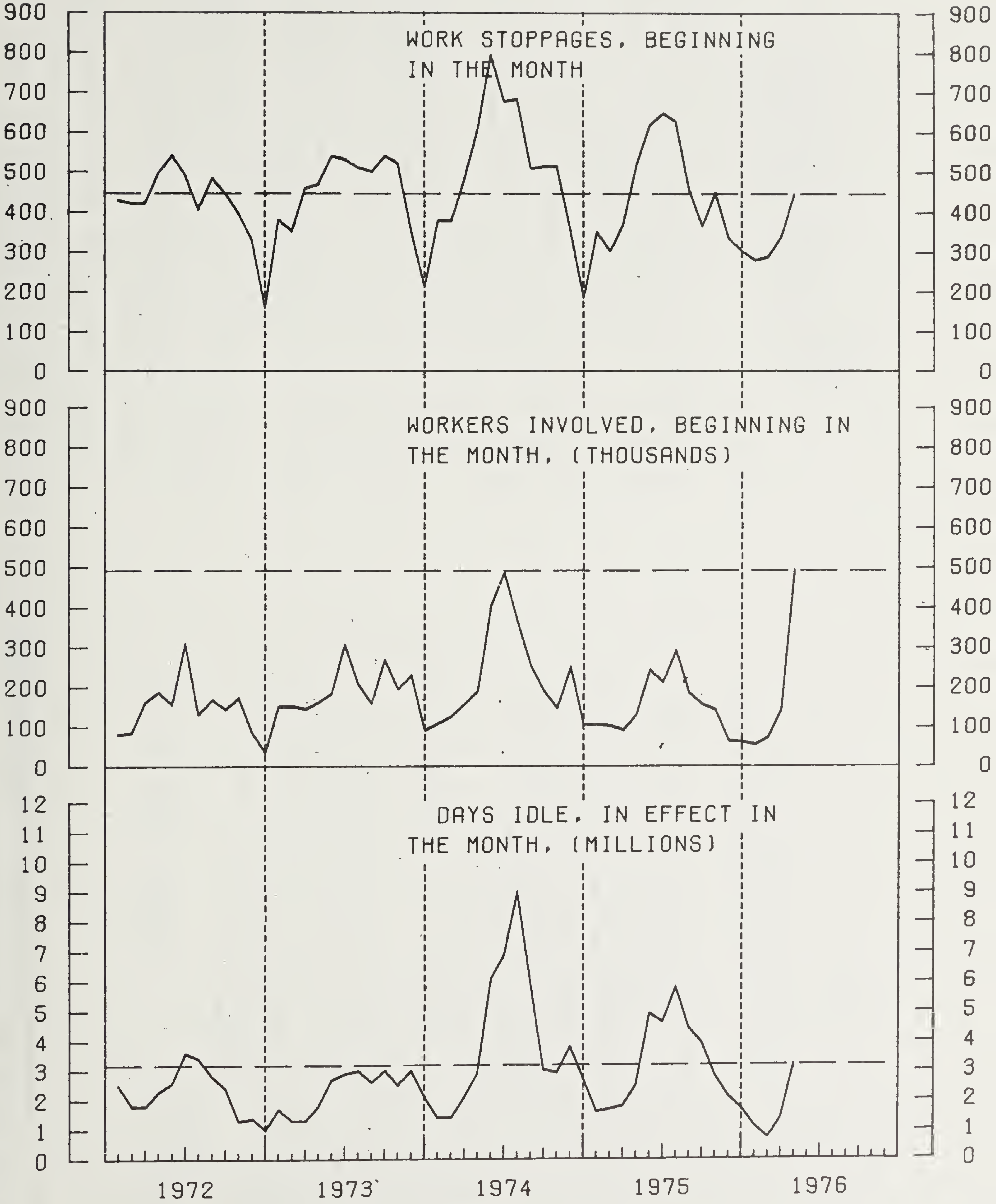
Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more

Company	Union(s) 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Trucking Industry Interstate	IBT (Ind.)	4/1	4/3	300,000	600,000
Rubber Industry Interstate	URW	4/21	--	60,000	480,000
Construction Industry Indianapolis, Ind.	LIUNA	4/6	4/7	8,500	17,000
Anheuser-Busch Interstate	IBT (Ind.)	3/1	--	8,000	176,000
City of San Francisco San Francisco, Calif.	PPF, CJA, IBEW, LIUNA	3/31	--	7,200	158,400
Construction Industry Kansas City, Mo.	CJA	4/7	4/26	6,000	51,000
Grocery Companies Kansas City, Mo.	MCBW	4/11	4/27	5,300	63,600
			TOTAL	395,000	1,546,000

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1972-76



1975-76 PRELIMINARY

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C.
F. Kanterman (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-736
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.D.T.
Wednesday, April 28, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: First 3 Months 1976

Idleness attributable to work stoppages during the first 3 months of 1976 was 0.07 percent of estimated total working time (0.7 working days idle per thousand) compared with 0.11 percent in 1975, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. This year's level was below those recorded for the same period in 1972, 1973, and 1974 when wage and price controls were in effect. (See table 1.)

Although strike indices are historically low during the first quarter, all three major measures of work stoppage activity were lower this year than in any first quarter during the past decade.

Total Stoppages During the First 3 Months

- An estimated 1,055 stoppages were in effect during the first quarter of 1976, 135 less than in the same period of 1975, and the lowest number since 1963.
- Approximately 317,000 workers were involved in these stoppages. This compared with 348,000 a year ago is the lowest level since 1961.
- Slightly more than 3.2 million days off the job due to work stoppages were recorded this quarter, the fewest days of idleness for any first quarter since 1964.
- Strikes during the first 3 months of 1976 were larger than those during the first 3 months of 1975, averaging 300 and 292 workers per strike, respectively.
- The average duration of walkouts this quarter was 10.2 days idle per worker, compared with 14.7 days in 1975.

- Idleness in large disputes (those involving 5,000 workers or more) accounted for approximately 17 percent of the days away from the job in 1976, compared with 24 percent a year ago. Workers in large strikes represented 24 percent of all strikers in 1976.

Stoppages Beginning in the First 3 Months

- Some 905 strikes began in the first quarter of 1976, the lowest number since 1966 when 826 strikes were recorded. The 271,000 workers idled by these 1976 walkouts was the lowest level for any first quarter since 1964.

Total Stoppages in March

- Idleness resulting from work stoppages in March was 0.08 percent (0.8 working days idle per thousand) of estimated total working time, compared with 0.05 percent recorded in February and 0.11 percent in March 1975.
- Approximately 531 stoppages were in effect in March, 57 more than the previous month, but the lowest March total since 1965. Some 180,000 workers were involved in these stoppages, 66,000 more than the previous month and slightly more than in March of 1975.
- Approximately 1.4 million days off the job were recorded in March, almost twice the number in February, but below March 1975 levels.
- Five large strikes in effect in March accounted for 30 percent of all workers who walked off their jobs and 32 percent of all idleness.

Stoppages Beginning in March

- Some 339 stoppages began in March, 51 more than February but the lowest March total since 1966. The number of workers involved in these walkouts almost doubled, from 74,000 in February to 143,000 in March, up 53,000 from March 1975.

> Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to March 1976

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 3 Months						
1967	946	1,103	328	398	4,031	.10
1968	1,052	1,221	637	725	10,455	.24
1969	1,163	1,332	520	600	8,152	.19
1970	1,036	1,215	504	702	8,293	.19
1971	1,232	1,463	513	598	7,292	.16
1972	1,267	1,483	328	443	6,209	.14
1973	1,192	1,353	446	511	4,339	.09
1974	1,240	1,434	394	456	4,852	.10
1/ 1975	1,020	1,190	295	348	5,115	.11
1/ 1976	905	1,055	271	317	3,244	.07
March 1967	368	545	130	195	1,508	.10
1968	381	618	175	369	3,682	.26
1969	436	651	158	386	2,413	.16
1970	427	630	316	403	2,471	.16
1971	457	725	150	260	2,490	.15
1972	421	727	162	220	1,830	.11
1973	461	703	144	190	1,344	.08
1974	484	763	158	229	2,119	.13
1/ 1975 January	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
June	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28
July	626	1,039	292	565	5,799	.34
August	455	913	183	415	4,416	.27
September	363	667	154	310	3,947	.24
October	449	688	141	200	2,763	.17
November	332	628	63	179	2,084	.14
1/ 1976 January	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
February	288	474	74	114	726	.05
March	339	531	143	180	1,398	.08

---

[1] Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more

Company	Union(s)[1]	Began	Ended	Workers involved[2]	Days idle[2]
Bituminous Coal Industry Va. & W. Va.	UMW (Ind.)	3/7	3/7	18,400	3/ 51,700
Nevada Resort Association Las Vegas, Nevada	HREU, AFM, IATSE	3/10	3/26	15,000	3/183,700
Anheuser-Busch Interstate	IBT (Ind.)	3/1	--	8,000	184,000
City of San Francisco San Francisco, California	PPF, CJA, IBEW, LIUNA	3/31	--	7,200	7,200
Ford Motor Co. Sterling Heights, Mich.	UAW (Ind.)	3/24	3/29	6,100	24,400
			TOTAL:	54,700	451,000

NOTE: The dispute between dress manufacturers and subcontractors in the New York metropolitan area, which affected approximately 20,000 workers, was not considered a labor-management dispute by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

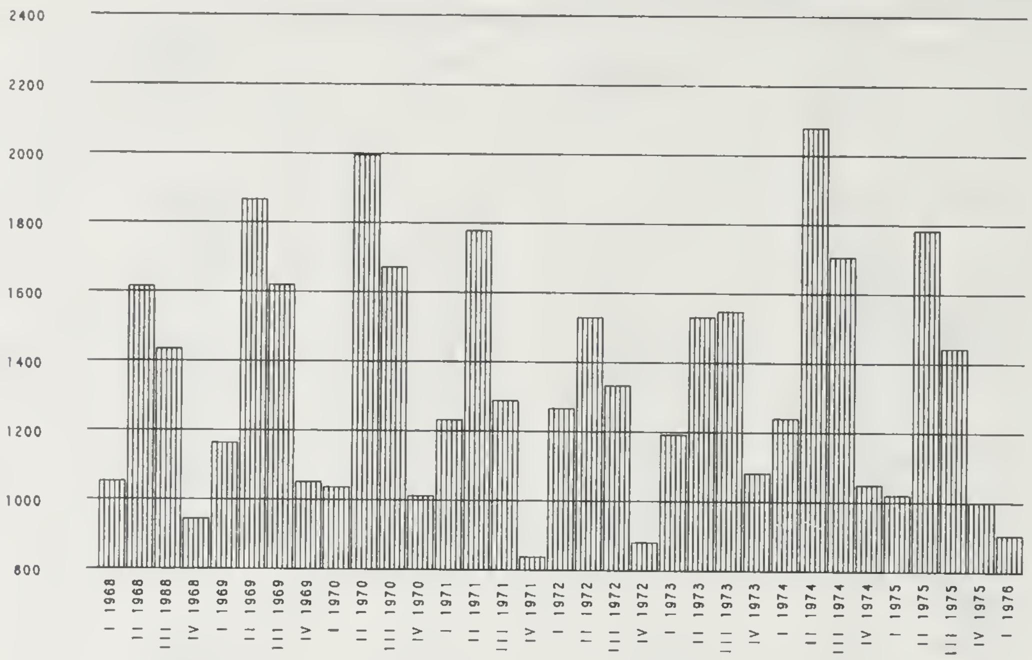
---

[1] The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

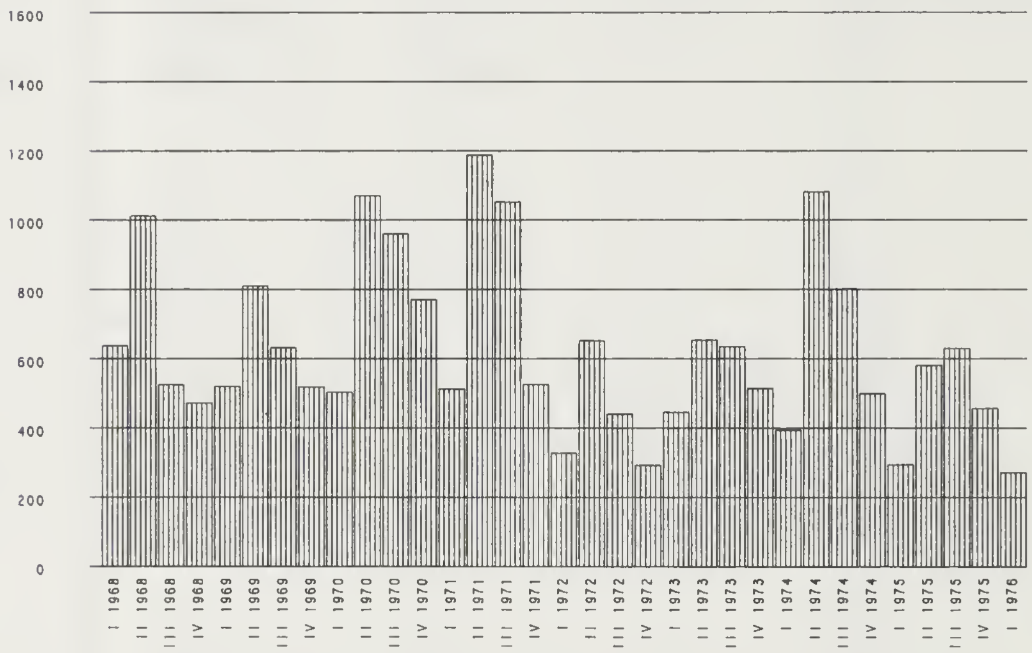
[2] Preliminary.

Work stoppages by quarters, 1968-76

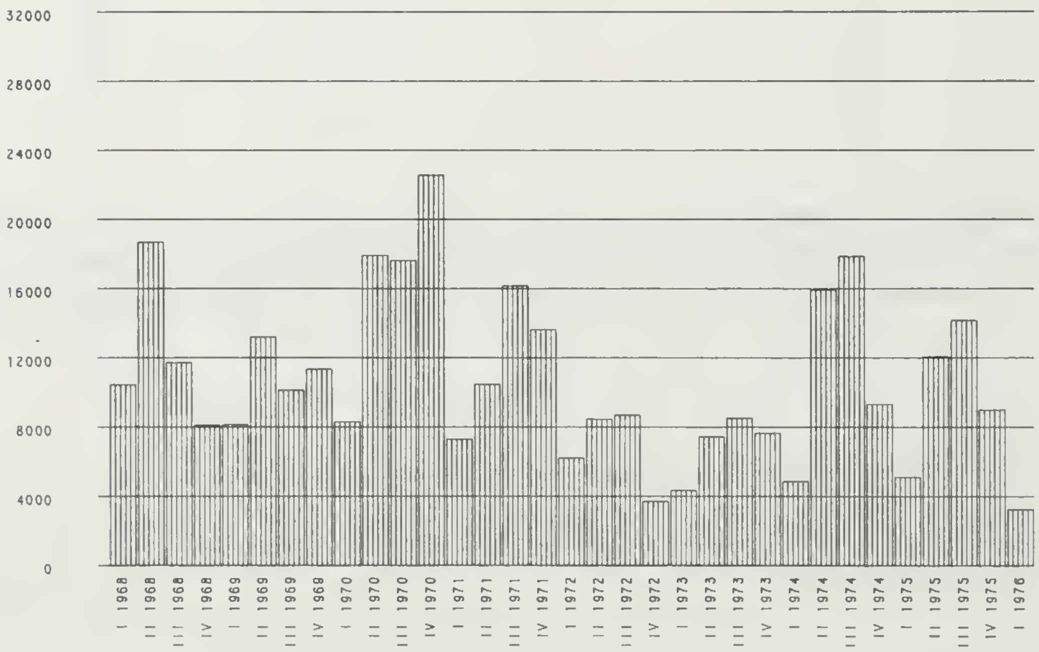
NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES



WORKERS INVOLVED (IN THOUSANDS)



DAYS IDLE (IN THOUSANDS)



1975-76 Preliminary

QUARTER AND YEAR

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20210

Washington, D.C.
C. Hickman (202) 523-1755
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-214
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Friday, March 26, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: February 1976

Idleness attributable to labor-management disputes during February was at its lowest level for the month in 18 years, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (table 1). The percentage of idleness due to strikes declined from January's 0.07 percent (0.7 working days per thousand) to 0.05 percent (0.5 days per thousand) in February. A year ago, strike-related idleness was 0.12 percent. The estimated 726,000 days of idleness last month were the fewest in February since 1958. While strike activity is historically low in February, idleness this month dipped below 1,000,000 days for the first time in any month since February 1966. A factor in this decline was the absence of any work stoppage involving 5,000 workers or more during February 1976. 1/

Total Work Stoppages in February

- The numbers of strikes in effect and of workers participating in strikes during February were higher than in January, but lower than in February 1975.
- Stoppages in February were relatively small, averaging 241 workers per strike, up slightly from January.
- The average walkout in February lasted 6.4 days (as measured by days idle per worker involved), 3.1 days less than a year ago. During January 1976, the average duration of a stoppage was 11.2 days.

1/ The dispute between dress manufacturers and subcontractors in the New York metropolitan area, which affected approximately 20,000 workers, was not considered a labor-management dispute by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Stoppages Beginning in February

- Some 288 stoppages began during the month, 10 more than were recorded in January, but the lowest February total since 1966.
- An estimated 74,000 workers participated in new strikes during February, the smallest total for the month since 1965.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

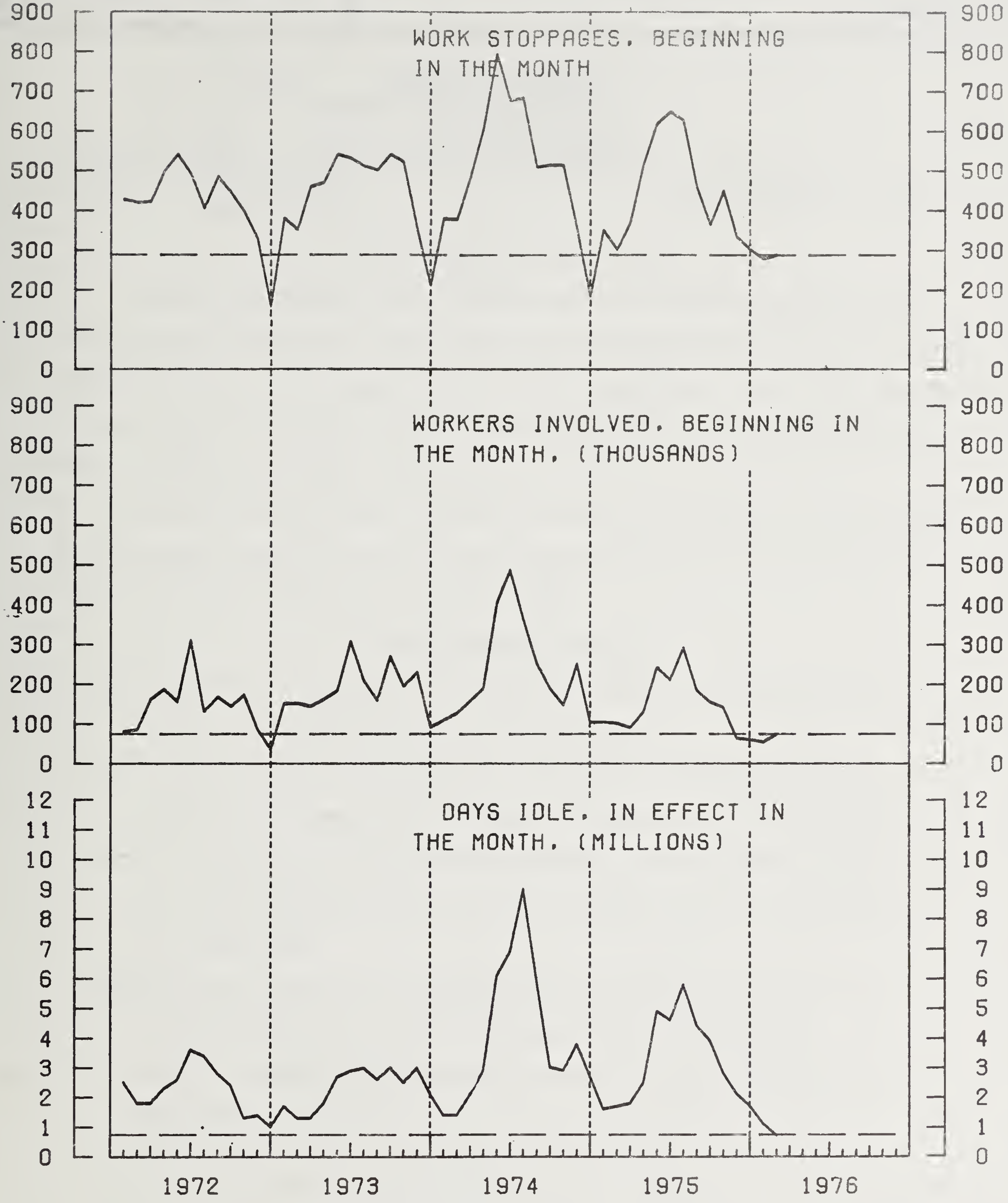
Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to February, 1976

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or yea	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 2 Months						
1967 ----	578	735	199	268	2,528	.09
1968 ----	671	840	463	551	6,773	.23
1969 ----	727	896	362	441	5,739	.20
1970 ----	609	788	187	386	5,822	.20
1971 ----	775	1,006	363	448	4,803	.17
1972 ----	846	1,062	166	281	4,379	.15
1973 ----	731	892	302	367	2,995	.10
1974 ----	756	450	236	299	2,733	.09
1975 ----	650	820	205	258	3,345	.11
1976 ----	566	716	128	174	1,846	.06
February						
1967 ----	292	485	104	159	1,276	.10
1968 ----	357	569	275	451	4,104	.29
1969 ----	385	578	177	340	2,566	.18
1970 ----	330	529	116	330	2,111	.15
1971 ----	359	632	128	206	1,935	.14
1972 ----	419	675	86	183	1,849	.13
1973 ----	349	560	151	229	1,335	.09
1974 ----	377	589	127	167	1,370	.09
1/ 1975 January --	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February -	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March ----	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April ----	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May ------	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
June -----	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28
July -----	626	1,039	292	565	5,799	.34
August ---	455	913	183	415	4,416	.27
September	363	667	154	310	3,947	.24
October --	449	688	141	200	2,763	.17
November -	332	628	63	179	2,084	.14
1/ 1976 January --	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07
February -	288	474	74	114	726	.05

[1] Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1972-76



1975-76 PRELIMINARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U.S.MAIL

LAB - 441

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

NEWS | **U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Washington, D.C.
F. Kanterman (202) 523-1091
K. Hoyle (202) 523-1913
Home: 333-1384

USDL: 76-138
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. E.S.T.
Friday, February 27, 1976

WORK STOPPAGES: January 1976

Idleness attributable to work stoppages was 0.07 percent of estimated total working time in January (0.7 working days idle per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. This January's idleness rate was below both the 0.09 percent and 0.08 percent recorded in January of 1975 and 1974, respectively. (See table 1.)

Although strike activity is customarily lower in the first part of the year than in the summer months, all six major work stoppage measures in January were below those for the same month in any year since 1966.

Total Stoppages in January

- An estimated 428 stoppages were in effect this month, 92 fewer than last January and the lowest January total since 1966.
- The 100,000 workers participating in these walkouts--57,000 fewer than in January 1975--were below the January levels of each year since 1965.
- Some 1.1 million days off the job resulted from labor-management disputes this month, compared with 1.6 million in January 1975 and 1.4 million in January 1974.
- Stoppages this January were relatively small, averaging 234 workers per strike, the lowest average recorded since 1962. For the decade 1966-75, stoppages during the month of January averaged 417 workers per strike.

- The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) was 11.2 days in January 1976, up from the January 1975 and 1974 levels of 10.2 and 7.9 days, respectively.
- Three large strikes (each involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in January 1976. These stoppages, all of which ended in the month, accounted for approximately 20 percent of all workers involved in strikes this month. (See table 2.)

Stoppages Beginning in January

- Some 278 stoppages began this month, well below the 350 recorded last January and again the lowest January total since 1966.
- An estimated 54,000 workers participated in new strikes this month, approximately half the number that struck in January of both 1974 and 1975.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to January, 1976

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
January 1966	238	389	113	140	1,090	.08
1967	286	443	94	164	1,248	.09
1968	314	483	188	276	2,669	.18
1969	342	511	185	264	3,173	.21
1970	279	458	71	270	3,711	.25
1971	416	647	235	320	2,868	.20
1972	427	643	80	195	2,530	.17
1973	382	543	151	216	1,660	.10
1/ 1974 January	379	573	109	172	1,363	.08
February	377	589	127	167	1,370	.09
March	484	763	158	229	2,119	.13
April	607	918	190	278	2,945	.17
May	795	1,191	405	524	6,050	.34
June	677	1,187	488	707	6,940	.43
July	683	1,199	364	667	8,954	.51
August	509	1,057	251	572	5,882	.33
September	514	910	188	320	3,028	.19
October	513	911	146	267	2,854	.17
November	353	742	251	352	3,807	.24
December	183	499	104	306	2,679	.16
2/ 1975 January	350	520	104	157	1,608	.09
February	300	530	101	183	1,737	.12
March	370	570	90	171	1,770	.11
April	517	741	130	221	2,517	.15
May	619	919	242	412	4,930	.30
June	648	990	210	397	4,624	.28
July	626	1,039	292	565	5,799	.34
August	455	913	183	415	4,416	.27
September	363	667	154	310	3,947	.24
October	449	688	141	200	2,763	.17
November	332	628	63	179	2,084	.14
2/ 1976 January	278	428	54	100	1,120	.07

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB - 441

U.S. MAIL

Institute of Labor 313
& Industrial Rel. Library
504 E. Armory
Champaign, Illionis 61820

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, January, 1976

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
National Airlines Nationwide	ALPA	9/1/75	1/4/76	6,800	13,600 3/
Board of Education Pittsburgh, Pa.	AFT	12/1/75	1/26/76	5,100	81,500 4/
Bituminous Coal Industry Western Kentucky	UMW (Ind.)	1/8/76	1/8/76	8,500	8,500
			TOTALS:	20,400	103,600

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Includes idleness on New Year's Day due to the nature of the industry.
4/ Staggered idleness.